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INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES POLITICAL AFFAIRS

PY071858 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 5 Apr 81 p 3, 4

[Excerpts] The interior minister, Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo, stated yesterday in San Juan that the plan for the normalization of mid-level organizations and political parties will be implemented this year because "time is running out fast."

General Liendo told the journalists that the process is aimed at obtaining the participation "not only of outstanding figures but also of the various sectors."

With regard to whether the normalization of political parties would take place this year he said that "you must give us a few days to be able to study the guidelines."

Asked whether the plan for the normalization of political parties would be implemented this year he said: "Of course it will be implemented this year, because time is running out fast."

He added that "the military junta plans to move forward within the framework of the process," and indicated that the need for increased participation had been pointed out.

"Here is the evidence," he said, meaning the appointment of civilian governors.

In La Rioja Province, the interior minister indicated that the state of siege "has been implemented for domestic security and not political reasons, and we will keep it in force for a while longer."

Liendo, who yesterday swore in the governor of La Rioja Province, Brig Gen Guillermo Jorge Piastrellini, ret, added that the status of the state of siege is part of the framework of political opening whose implementation is being studied, "but I believe that the decision will be made later."

He also indicated that the status of Maria Estela Martinez de Peron had not changed and that the decision is up to the courts, thus rejecting the possibility of a pardon.

As for the political dialogue, Liendo reported that there has been progress in the implementation of a broader program which would involve the representative sectors of the country. In this regard he said that "we will gradually broaden the range of this dialogue," on the basis of which "the basic statutes and other instruments for the operation of political parties will be drawn up."

JUSTICIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL HAILS PRESIDENT VIOLA

PY070042 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1245 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Cordoba, 5 Apr (NA)--Deolindo Bittel, vice president of the Justicialist Party, has become the first head of a national party to hail with optimism the assumption of President Roberto Viola, and he stated that in his first speech, the president spoke "in a humble tone, lacking the arrogance of his predecessors," with which he opened "favorable prospects for the Argentine people."

"We want the armed forces to be successful; we do not want any failure, because the solution for the Argentine people lies in the success of the armed forces," he added.

Bittel stated more explicitly that "there is a different language which encourages us these days," although the new government has not yet completed 1 week in power.

He then cited the example of Labor Minister Julio Porcile, who indicated the day before yesterday that "it is indispensable to achieve social peace through complementing capital and labor."

Bittel stated: "This is our way of talking, and with that language we are going to understand each other. We Peronists do not want a government for ourselves. We want the armed forces to have a government for the Argentine people."

Bittel, who came to Cordoba to meet with local Justicialist leaders, to study with them a campaign seeking the release of former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, stated that she "had been sentenced for political reasons and for being the wife of Gen Juan Peron."

He concluded by stating that "as things are right now, no political force in the country, not even the armed forces by themselves, are capable of finding a solution. The Argentine problem, as Peron stated, is solved by all or is not solved at all."

PRESIDENT VIOLA APPROVES 1981 BUDGET LAW

PY062142 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 28 Mar 81 p 10

[Text] The president yesterday approved the 1981 budget law which, as had been announced previously, provides for a 2.9-percent GDP decrease. The law provides for a total expenditure of 69 billion pesos and an income of approximately 56 billion pesos. Therefore, the financial needs, or deficit, has been calculated at 10.8 billion pesos.

Tax income had been established at 27 percent of the GDP, but it is believed that the federal and provincial tax income will amount to 20 percent of the GDP.

Regarding public investments, the law provides for 8.4 percent of the GDP, against 9.2 percent for last year. The message which accompanies the law points out that the public sector will expand its investments in petroleum, gas, transport and the mining sector.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER RETURNS FROM URUGUAY

PY071606 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Upon his return from Uruguay the Argentine Air Force commander has expressed his satisfaction over the results of this trip and he noted that any exchange of ideas with officials of other countries is always a good base for strengthening bilateral ties.

General Graffigna stated that he held meetings with Uruguayan Air Force officials, with President Aparicio Mendez, with the Uruguayan Armed Forces commanders and with other high-ranking government officials.

ECONOMY MINISTER ON INFLATION, OTHER TOPICS

PY072317 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1650 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (NA)--Economy Minister Lorenzo Sigaut recalled today that "there are no plans for very large increases (of salaries) for the time being in the private sector" and he said that an improvement of between 20 and 30 percent of the real value of the salary can be "a horizon that can be reached in 3 years' time," but not within the next few months.

Sigaut, who made these remarks on returning to the country today from Madrid, where he participated in the IDB Governors meeting, affirmed that Christian Zimmermann has been confirmed in his post for another term as Argentine representative to the IDB.

Sigaut also confirmed that Gen Arturo Amador Corbetta has been named interventor of the General Tax Directorate (DGI) and that he will be installed in his post today.

The minister, who chatted with the journalists at Ezeiza Airport, also said that "one must be prudent" when using the advantages of the new economic measures, and he warned that "it would not be convenient for us to have during the first 2 or 3 months of this program a very high rate of inflation."

When asked whether there would be very large salary readjustments or increases, Sigaut said that "there are no plans for very large increases for the time being in the private sector. In practice there now exists a framework of freedom. There is a horizon in this sector which must be explained by my colleague who looks after the sector."

"From the viewpoint the inflationary rhythm," he maintained, "nobody can deny that the previous government started off with a tremendously high inflation rate and that it brought about a much more moderate rate."

He added that "the mechanisms for stopping that inflationary process, which resulted in a strong decrease of the rhythm of the growth rate of prices, generated effects that were not desired.

"We believe, "he added, "that if we place much more emphasis on the causes we will be able to continue to reduce the already reduced rhythm of inflation without causing effects that are not desired. On the contrary, I believe we can achieve this goal in the first place by putting the country on its feet in terms of economic reactivation."

FORMER BOLIVIAN MINISTER ARCE GOMEZ ARRIVES

PY072329 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (TELAM)--Col Luis Arce Gomez, who was considered until a few weeks ago as the strong man of the Bolivian military government installed on 17 July 1980, arrived in Buenos Aires this afternoon accompanied by his wife.

The former Bolivian interior minister arrived at Ezeiza Airport at 1640 aboard flight No 281 of Aerolineas Argentinas, and after hastely going through customs, left the airport without making any statements.

PREVENTIVE DETENTION FOR CHILEAN CARTOGRAPHERS

PY080149 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1408 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Rio Gallegos, Santa Cruz, 7 Apr (NA)--Federal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer has ordered the preventive detention of the four Chilean cartographers who were arrested on 21 January in Argentine territory by the national border police while the Chileans were carrying out cartographic activities.

The official defense team has appealed the judge's decision and the case will now have to be studied by the appeals court, which is located in Comodoro Rivadavia, Chubut Province.

The court's decision affects Gustavo Caballero, Mauricio Benavidez Moya, Patricio Gallardo Lopez and Reinaldo Quiroz Saldia.

ANDEAN PACT MEMBERS URGE BOLIVIAN PARTICIPATION

PY080228 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2310 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 7 Apr (LATIN)--One of the members of the Cartagena Accord Commission today expressed his hopes that the problems which have caused the crisis affecting the subregional Andean Pact will be solved.

Ecuadorean representative Washington Herrera, who arrived in La Paz this afternoon accompanied by the rest of the commission members--Jose de la Puente from Peru and Pedro Carmona from Colombia--stated that the situation of the Andean Pact "is difficult but not insurmountable" and expressed his hopes that all the members of the organization "will get together shortly and continue working."

The commission members will remain in La Paz for 2 days where they will try and convince the Bolivian Government to give up its decision not to participate in an active manner in the integration process initiated 11 years ago.

After meeting with Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya, the three representatives of the Andean Pact Technical Commission stated that tomorrow they will be received by President Luis Garcia Meza.

It seems that the decision of Garcia Meza's government to temporarily abstain from participating in the subregional integration process is one of the causes of the crisis affecting the Andean Pact.

NEW SANTA CRUZ GARRISON COMMANDER INSTALLED

PY080133 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2307 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 7 Apr (LATIN)--Col Gary Prado Salmon, one of the supporters of Bolivia's democratic opening process, was installed today as commander of the army division and army area that is based in Santa Cruz, one of the country's most important garrisons.

The information was published today by the newspaper EL MUNDO of Santa Cruz, located 900 kilometers southeast of La Paz, and it has been confirmed by a spokesman at the headquarters of the army's chief of staff.

Prado replaces Gen Gernando Canedo, who, according to the Santa Cruz newspaper, "asked to be relieved from the post of commander of that military garrison."

The newspaper attributes the chief of staff of the army, Gen Jorge Aguila Teran, with having asserted that the change of commander of that garrison was ordered by the president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, and the high command of the armed forces.

The newspaper also indicated that Aguila repeated that there is absolute unity within the armed forces.

PRESIDENT REQUESTS UN AID TO FIGHT DRUG TRAFFIC

PY070325 Paris AFP in Spanish 0015 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 3 Apr (AFP)--In a letter addressed to the UN secretary general, Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza asks the organization to grant Bolivia the necessary cooperation to eradicate drug trafficking and coca plantations without causing serious social damage to the country.

The president stated that the special emergency fund would be administered by the UN jointly with the Bolivian Government and with the close cooperation of those countries affected by drug consumption.

The letter said Bolivia trusts that the measures already adopted, together with the foreign cooperation necessary for their execution, will serve to overcome this situation which affects a great part of humanity and which unjustly and distressingly damages the country's image.

At the end of his letter to Waldheim, Garcia Meza pointed out that a country as poor as Bolivia cannot be abandoned to its fate in such a large-scale and dangerous task which goes beyond our capabilities and make a more definite international cooperation indispensable.

The president read his letter to the UN secretary general over a radio and television network after reading a message to the Community of nations requesting the establishment of an international commission for the struggle against drug trafficking in coordination with Bolivia.

It is pointed out that the fund should be communsurate with the damage it seeks to prevent since the United States alone spends $2 million per year to rehabilitate the victims of drugs.

The chief of state then read a decree by which the Government Coca Registration Office is created with the objective of making a national registry of coca plantations in which all coca producers will register free of charges. This registry will calculate the country's coca needs and will program its legal production. Any plantation which is not registered will be declared illegal and destroyed by the armed forces.

It is believed that approximately 50 drug traffickers are under arrest in the country, two of whom are considered major traffickers and six or seven are considered secondary traffickers within the mafia ranks.

It was also disclosed that in the next few hours President Garcia Meza will release the list of the head drug traffickers recently arrested in Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia.

INTERIOR MINISTRY IMPLEMENTS REORGANIZATION PLAN

PY071450 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Interior Minister Celso Torrelio Villa has reported that the measures ordered by the government for the reorganization of the various departments of the Interior Ministry are being implemented with dedication and responsibility to achieve positive results.

The minister has also reported that during his stay in Santa Cruz, he adminsitered the oath of office to Maj (Jorge Ortiz) as the new chief of intelligence of the Santa Cruz Department.

The minister also announced that due to reports of illegal entrance of foreigners in the country, orders have been given to the immigration offices of the Santa Cruz Department to establish control measures on the eastern railroad line.

ARMED FORCES CHIEF WANTS ANTITERRORIST LAW

PY071233 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Apr 81 p 6

[Excerpt] The armed forces chief of staff, Gen Jose Ferraz da Rocha yesterday in Brasilia advocated the need for a special law to deal with terrorism. Speaking to the press after the ceremony during which Gen Paulo de Abreu Coutinho was sworn in as the new air force chief of staff, the armed forces chief of staff indicated that "terrorism is a kind of war and we have to have a special law to deal with it."

Thus General Ferraz da Rocha has joined Aeronautics Minister Lt Gen Delio Jardim de Matos, who also believes that an antiterrorism law must take the place of the national security law. Some time ago the minister had stated that "we need the means to investigate those who engage in terrorism. We do not need an exceptional law, but even when I was a member of the STM [Superior Military Court], I believed that there must be an antiterrorism law to prevent bank robberies and other similar events which the people reject."

On that occasion General Delio stated that "it would not be a law promulgated by the executive but rather approved by Congress."

Adm Julio de sa Bierrenbach, member of the STM, questioned in this regard, also advocated a strict antiterrorism law, which could be obtained "by amending the national security law and by including in this law specific articles dealing with terrorist crimes."

High-ranking military sources questioned about the antiterrorism law indicated that such law would be basically designed to reduce, in case of terrorist crimes, legal steps such as court warrants for the arrest of persons involved.

1ST ARMY COMMAND REJECTS ACCUSATIONS OF TERRORISM

PY071454 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Apr 81 p 20

[Text] The 1st Army Command released an official note yesterday in Rio de Janeiro "categorically" rejecting accusations that a military organization (DOI-CODI--Department of Domestic Operations--Internal Defense Operations Center) might be responsible for the eight terrorist attacks perpetrated in this city this year. The note states that this can only be understood as "a provocation to instigate the military chiefs and cadres to react in defense of their dignity."

The note reads as follows: "Concerning reports released by the press that a military organization subordinate to the 1st Army might be responsible for recent bomb attacks, the 1st Army Command categorically rejects such accusations published by the press. The reports released in this regard can only be understood as a provocation to instigate the military chiefs and cadres to react in defense of their dignity, in view of these absurd and unprecedented reports which try to involve the 1st Army with terrorist acts which are condemned by the good sense of the officials and of the people, and which contradict the current democratic development process. Thus, the 1st Army Command wants to make public to the community which is under its military jurisdiction that, disregarding any attempt of provocation, it remains faithful to the fulfillment of its mission, alert to prevent the action of the enemies of domestic order and tranquility."

PLANNING MINISTER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY

PY071654 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Apr 81 p 14

[Text] Brasilia--Planning Minister Delfim Neto yesterday told O GLOBO that the worst period in implementing the government's economic policy is over and that now, at last, the country has achieved the conditions necessary to curb problems related to balance of payments, inflation and adjustment to the energy crisis.

Delfim Neto believes that there are signs that the mechanisms of economic policy "are targeted in the appropriate direction." Although he stressed that there is still much to be done--especially with regard to inflation--the minister indicated that "the worse period is over and now the thing is to keep on going as planned."

With the first quarter of the year ended, the minister is convinced that the economic policy has all the "components" necessary for curbing problems related to balance of payments, inflation and adjustment to the energy crisis.

The minister feels that the reduced trade deficit during the 2 first months of the year ($260 million as compared to $891 million in January/February 1980), the decline in oil purchases and fuel consumption and the forecast that domestic fuel prices will not increase ("the prices have already reached their maximum level and the consumer is not prepared to pay more for the products") indicate that the three objectives of the government's economic policy are "targeted in the right direction."

According to Delfim this fact has thus far produced qualitative rather than quantitative results. Imbued with irrepressible optimism, the minister believes that the people are beginning to understand that the government's economic policy "has a relentless inner coherence." "It is bound to lead to the solution of our problems," he added.

For him, society has mistrusted government measures because the struggle against inflation is a "painful" process during which the country "must exercise terrible self-sacrifice." He said: "The fact is that the struggle against inflation antagonizes everyone. That is the truth."

He also explained that in every country of the world the period of time between outlining an anti-inflation policy and the yielding of results is more or less fixed. This period of time, which the minister feels is now over, gives rise to disturbances resulting from the disruption between the causes and effects of implemented policies.

Delfim believes that this disruption is caused by the maintenance of an upward trend for the main economic indexes. However, as planning minister for the past 1 and 1/2 years, Delfim is convinced that the period of gradual decline of these indexes will now begin. In fact, he is willing to bet that the economic policy is correct; however, he does not forget to say that "in addition to perseverance, there must be a little bit of faith."

He is asking for faith to overcome certain obstacles which he feels are sufficiently serious. His example is the price of household goods--TV sets and sound equipment--which had fallen as a result of the increase of interest rates. However, the manufacturers have reported to the CIP [Interministerial Price Council] that the prices of these goods again went up, between 10 and 25 percent, during the last 3 months. Based on this, the manufacturers have been releasing the new list of increased prices; however, they have been authorizing discounts of up to 30 percent against these prices. In the meantime, the new prices--stated but not enforced--will have an effect on the INPC [Consumers Price Index], which will in turn lead to salary hikes and will cause unemployment problems.

The minister complains that "this shows how hard the struggle will be, because this behavior is irrational." On these grounds, Minister Delfim Neto refuses to forecast the date when the inflation will begin to lose ground.

GOVERNMENT REINSTATES TAX CREDIT ON EXPORTS

PY071224 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Apr 81 p 26

[Excerpts] The reinstatement of the tax credit on the manufactured product tax [IPI] and the merchandise movement tax [ICM] was under study by the planning minister and the finance minister when the sale of manufactured goods abroad dropped sharply.

But a confidential source reported that the problems created by the attack against President Reagan precipitated the decision.

The concern of the Americans over the recovery of President Reagan and the problems created by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who assumed command of the White House after the attack against the U.S. President [as published] could delay a reaction from the U.S. Treasury Department, government experts think.

The events in the United States merely anticipated the announcement of a measure which was bound to be taken sooner or later. The evolution of some vital sectors of Brazilian exports--especially textiles, furniture and electric-electronic goods--at a very slow pace in comparison with the first quarter of last year was already slowing down production in these industries and eventually increasing unemployment. The decision was also sped up by the complaints of automakers.

In one of the ministerial meetings, the hypothesis of restoring the tax credit on the IPC and the ICM was brought up since, by the GATT treaty signed by Brazil, our country is allowed to resort to that mechanism until June (?1983). After analyzing possible repercussions, the ministers were only waiting for the appropriate time to announce the decision.

GOVERNMENT TO BUY RADAR FROM NATIONAL ENTERPRISES

PY080252 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] According to sources connected with the war materiel industry of Sao Jose dos Campos, the Brazilian Government will no longer buy 40 French-made radars and will instead acquire them from a pool of Brazilian enterprises. The purchase of the French-made radar equipment had been included in a protocol of intent signed between Brazil and France during President Figueiredo's recent visit to Paris. The cost of that equipment would have been close to $640 million.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON STUDENT STRIKE

PY080323 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Commenting on the 2-day strike called by the National Student Union [UNE] for tomorrow, Planalto Palace spokesman Carlos Atila today said that the government is willing to hold talks with the students but through their true organized representatives, not through UNE. Atila said that those who do not attend school will be regarded as absent.

The education minister's refusal to meet with the UNE representatives was welcomed by Army Ministry sectors in Brasilia. Military spokesmen have said that holding talks with UNE representatives would be admitting the possibility of holding talks with the Communist Party, which is also an illegal organization.

BRIEFS

ARMY MINISTER TO ARGENTINA--The commander in chief of the Argentine Army, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, has cordially invited Army Minister Walter Piris to visit Buenos Aires on 18 April. Minister Piris will travel on that date to Buenos Aires with his closest aides. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Apr 81 PY]

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE--The planning minister, Delfim Neto, today presided over the ceremony in which a contract was signed with the Bank of Paris and the Low Countries for the purchase of two vessels for the transport of petrochemical products. The vessels are for Petrobras, which is planning to have a 15-vessel fleet. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Apr 81 PY]

CUBAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES ECUADOR FOR HAVANA

PA070254 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] The Cuban ambassador to Ecuador left this morning for Havana after the Ecuadorean Government decided it was only going to have commercial relations with Cuba. Diplomatic relations with Cuba were resumed in 1979, two decades after the victory of the revolution which overthrew Fulgencio Batista.

Jorge Chiriboga, congressman for the Popular Democratic Union; Telmo Hidalgo, secretary general of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Ecuador, and the personnel of the embassy went to the airport to bid him farewell.

Relations between Ecuador and Cuba started to deteriorate following the occupation and eviction of 14 armed Cubans who occupied the Ecuadorean Embassy in Havana, holding Ecuadorean Ambassador Jorge Perez Concha and three other members of the embassy hostage for almost a week.

FOREIGN OBSERVERS END WORK AT BORDER WITH PERU

PA011857 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0307 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Quito, 31 Mar (EFE)--The military observers of the four countries that acted as mediators in the armed conflict between Ecuador and Peru ended their work today.

Alaor Vaaz, military attache of the Brazilian Embassy in Quito, announced this on behalf of the observers at a news conference in the Ecuadorean border town of Huaquillas today.

The final report will be presented by the observers in Brasilia to the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States, and it will be subsequently delivered to the foreign ministries of the countries involved in the dispute.

As part of their mission, the military observers had to watch over the end of hostilities agreed by the two sides on 2 February and promote the withdrawal of troops from the border beginning on 16 March.

LEFTIST GROUPS CRITICIZE ROLDOS' ECONOMIC MEASURES

PA061436 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Leftist organizations have charged that the Roldos administration has ignored the protests of the Ecuadorean people regarding recent events in the country. The Revolutionary Christian Leftwing Movement, the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Ecuador and the Revolutionary Workers Movement believe that the people are feeling the serious defects of the economic measures that the government issued in February.

They indicated that the people's objectives will be achieved through struggle. They said that part of this struggle will be the holding of a united May Day celebration and a national strike.

BRIEFS

NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR--Antonio Oyarzabal, the new Spanish ambassador to Ecuador, presented his credentials to Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Mar 81 PA]

CPT LOSES LAST TIE WITH INTERNATIONAL LABOR GROUPS

PY072102 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 7 Apr 81 p 8

[Text] The American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) yesterday closed its office in our country as a consequence of the latest events in union affairs. Asked about this act, visiting AIFLD Regional Director Agustin Torres Lazo, who is headquartered in Santiago, Chile, stated that "the decision was made because the conditions are not appropriate and the proceedings adopted are contrary to the principles of a free and democratic union system."

This international organization yesterday closed its office in our capital as a consequence of the political campaign recently carried out by the Paraguayan Workers Federation [CPT].

The method adopted to designate Sotero Ledesma, current CPT secretary general, was reportedly the decisive factor in closing the AIFLD office.

It was also learned that AIFLD officials regret what happened. Asked about his, Torres Lazo only said that things have changed, indicating that when things return to normal, there will be no problem for the AIFLD to resume its functions in our country.

It must be pointed out that with the AIFLD decision to abandon our country, the CPT is left totally isolated in the international field because it has been deprived of its membership in other organizations such as the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) and the International Confederation of Free Trade Union Organizations (ICFTUO).

The AIFLD was the only organization with which the CPT has had contacts, but with the withdrawal of this organization yesterday, the CPT has become totally separated from international organizations.

The AIFLD had carried out a number of activities among us for the good of the unionists. It had organized training courses and given technical assistance, intensifying its activities since 1977, in an attempt to assist Paraguayan unionists.

BRIEFS

CONTRACT FOR STEEL MILL--The Steel Company of Paraguay (ACEPAR) signed an agreement yesterday with the German company Manessmann-Demag A.G. for the construction of a steel mill at its new steel plant in Villa Hayes. The contract, which amounts to $19.33 million, was signed for ACEPAR by Brig Gen Roberto Knopfelmacher and representatives of Manessman-Demag A.G. [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 21 Mar 81 p 3 PY]

FRENCH LOAN FOR CEMENT PLANT--The Paraguayan delegation headed by Industry and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion signed an agreement in Paris by which the French Government and private banks will grant Paraguay a $100 million loan to finance construction of a second cement plant, which will produce 600,000 tons per year. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 24 Mar 81 p 9 PY]

DAILY PRAISES NEW U.S. ANTITERRORIST POLICY

PY071906 Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 25 Mar 81 p 6

[Editorial: "The United States and Terrorism"]

[Text] During 1980, there were 1,221 dynamite attacks causing 55 percent more deaths than in 1979 and creating material losses of $12.3 million.

These depressing figures must have undoubtedly influenced the abrupt U.S. change of policy regarding international terrorism.

In fact, the answer of the Carter administration to the world depredation of international terrorism--in the name of the discriminatory defense of human rights--was "weak and ineffective" and, with a very superficial understanding of political events, did not hesitate to punish traditionally friendly governments and people which in turn were circumstantially and partially forced to limit the rights and guarantees of individuals with regard to the urgent demands in the battle against armed subversion.

The hardliner Gen Alexander Haig, former NATO commander and current U.S. secretary of state, has focused on the problem with a much more realistic and bold perspective.

In statements made last week, Haig said that one of his "first priorities is to obtain international cooperation against terrorism." "If we are not able to bring this international bloodshed under control now, we are going to find it on our own borders." He concluded saying: "The United States must be the leader of justice not only on its own soil, but also abroad. We do not advocate authoritarianism, but sometimes it is necessary to support temporary authoritarian governments that respect some human rights and do not deny them all rather than not to support them and permit these governments to become permanent totalitarian regimes where people get no justice. This will not help the cause of justice."

Haig's statements are not just simple expressions of principles to be implemented in more or less a near future. They are, in this case, accompanied by effective actions to be put in operation immediately. The "Army Rangers" stationed at Fort Stewart and the "Green Berets" at Fort Bragg are secret antiterrorist units created for the purpose of carrying out quick operations in incidents such as airplane hijackings, embassy takeovers and similar depredations.

On the other hand, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the State Department are working to establish an international treaty to automatically punish with diplomatic and economic measures any country in any way involved in terrorist activities.

Haig, the man who convinced Nixon to resign, has an outstanding record of moving up in the hierarchy and carrying out important military responsibilities and delicate and even confidential political negotiations. From the State Department, he will carry out what has been labelled as a "hardline diplomacy." It is comforting that a man of so much experience, with the beliefs he has, will handle the hot subject of terrorism.

OIL AGREEMENT AMOUNTS TO $700 MILLION ANNUALLY

FL080229 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2315 GMT 7 Apr 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Mexico's patrimony and industrial development secretary, Jose Andres de Oteyza, has reported that the oil cooperation effort by Mexico and Venezuela amounts to 700 million dollars a year and that they do not seek to resolve the region's energy problem--to believe this is typical of the utopians or the prophets of doom. The official was explaining that Mexico has already supplied seven of the countries originally included in the energy cooperation program and that sales to the Dominican Republic and Barbados will begin next month.

In addition, he said, requests for inclusion in the agreement have been received from Haiti and Belize. Mexico decided in favor of the requests, and Haiti is already receiving crude oil while Belize will start receiving it in September.

Since March Mexico has exported an average of 76,000 barrels of crude oil to the countries included in the agreement. This means that the 80,000 barrels provided for in the San Jose accord are close to being met.

Jose Andres de Oteyza said that the aim was not only to alleviate the balance of payment problems besetting Central America but also to finance long-term, low-interest basic development projects, especially those that increase or diversify energy sources, rationalize consumption or contribute to better transportation and distribution.

INDIAN ENVOY SEES INCREASED TRADE RELATIONS

FL040236 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0112 GMT 4 Apr 81

[By Lorenzo Franco]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 3 Apr (NOTIMEX)--In 3 more years, Mexico will increase its trade relations with India about 300 percent by increasing its exports from [the present] $20 million to $60 million. India's ambassador to Mexico, D.S. Kamtekar, emphasized this when speaking at the meeting of businessmen of the two countries being held in this city. The meeting was organized by the Mexican Management Council for International Affairs (CEMAIN).

The diplomat reported that Mexico will sell to India 30,000 barrels of oil daily. He added that negotiations are taking place for future Mexican exports of sulfur, urea, iron ore, fertilizers and fishing boats with which Mexican sales could be raised to $1 billion.

For its part, India is willing to export to Mexico machinery for joint enterprises that may be formed by Mexican and Indian private businessmen. Above all, India will contribute technology for the chemical-pharmaceutical industry and for agricultural-livestock production, since this is one of the principal problems of concern to Mexico.

CEMAIN President Julio A. Millan then spoke, saying that negotiations between Mexican and Indian private businessmen are foreseen for the middle and long terms. He said India's market is interesting for Mexico because of its strategic importance.

With the negotiations we are now establishing, we actually are building a commercial distribution network so that in 3 or 5 years we will have achieved an industrial structure so as to increase our exports to India and other Asian countries, he emphasized.

Julio Millan stressed that current commercial operations between Mexico and India are insignificant ($20 million).

President Offers Support

FL081138 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2340 GMT 7 Apr 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Apr (NOTIMEX)--President of Mexico Jose Lopez Portillo this afternoon offered his government's support for the various projects that Mexican and Indian businessmen are undertaking to take advantage of the possibilities of marketing the products of one country in the other. The president said Mexico and India used to be colonies and used to be exploited, and they recovered their dignity and self-respect from which the foundations can be established to make efforts toward improvement and equality for the benefit of the two countries' economies.

In turn, the president of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, K. N. Modi, told the Mexican president that it was not interest in getting oil that moved Indian businessmen to increase cooperation with Mexico's public and private sectors. He explained that they have examined different areas [of cooperation] as well as the possibilities of creating joint enterprises that could be established in Mexico, India and other countries. As an example, Modi cited the fertilizers and industrial minerals sectors and referred to the formation of joint enterprises to produce capital goods required by the two countries.

Lastly, K. N. Modi reported that a joint committee of Indian and Mexican businessmen was created through the Mexican Management Committee and that an agreement was signed for an annual exchange of delegations of businessmen between the two countries.

VISITING PRC DELEGATION ACTIVITIES REPORTED

FL080205 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2354 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Apr (NOTIMEX)--The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) has invited a CCP delegation from the PRC which arrived last night in Mexico City. The delegation members are Zhang Zhixiang, deputy director of the CCP Central Committee's International Liaison Department; (Guabhua Jian), director of the Latin America Bureau; and (Mei Want), section deputy director.

The Chinese delegation visited the PRI National Executive Committee. Afterwards, it visited the offices of the Labor Congress president, Faustino Alva Zavala, for an exchange of views. The delegation visited the secretary general of the National Peasant Confederation and the secretary general of the National Confederation of Popular Organizations, Oscar Ramirez Mijares and Humberto Lugo Gil, respectively.

A tour of Jalisco State is scheduled as part of the delegation's activities. On its return to the capital, the delegation will visit the excavations of a temple and the archeological area of Teotihuacan. The delegation will conclude its visit to Mexico by responding to invitations from the Federation of Government Workers Union (FSTSE), the PRI Executive Committee in the Federal District, the PRI Political Education Institute and the National Movement of Revolutionary Youth [MNJR]. The delegation returns home on 16 April.

PRD OFFICIAL DIES; FOLLOWERS, OTHERS MOURN

PA080243 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The funeral of Ascanio Villalaz, deputy secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], who died this morning, will be held at 1500 today.

His death, which was regretted by various sectors of our country, has caused expressions of sorrow by all who knew him. Meanwhile the National Legislation Council approved the following statement, which we shall hear immediately in the voice of our colleague, Demetrio Romero Wong:

[Begin recording] As an expression of sorrow for Ascanio Villalaz, the National Legislation Council suspended sessions of this legislative body today. A resolution signed by Luis de Leon Arias, chairman of the National Legislative Council and Carlos Calzadilla, secretary general, states that the board of the organization regrets the death of Ascanio Villalaz, suspends today's sessions and announces the full attendance of its members at the funeral of this distinguished citizen. [end recording]

Likewise, spokesmen of the PRD political youth referred to Villalaz' death in the following terms:

The PRD youth invites all its members and leaders to the funeral of Ascanio Villalaz at 1500. There will be transportation at provincial capitals to bring sympathizers and militants of the PRD youth to the capital. Companeros: If we were united in good times, we are now united on a sad day. For the sake of party unity, attend the funeral of our national leader Ascanio Villalaz. Companeros, let us unite our forces for the sake of the future.

For our party, and fundamentally the PRD youth, the loss of Companero Ascanio Villalaz is a great loss, but this strengthens the revolutionary and militant spirit of each one of the companeros of our youth front. This is why at this time, when this great loss represents a missing link, we want to urge our party's youth to close ranks at this difficult moment.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS RANSACKED

PA041444 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 3 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] "We will not make any charge at the National Department of Investigation; that is an inoperative institution," Guillermo Cochez, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), told us this morning while commenting on the ransacking of his party's offices.

According to Cochez, this is the third time that the PDC offices, located on Peru Avenue across from Porras Park, has been ransacked. He added that he thought last night's attack stemmed from his party's recent charges both here and abroad.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT--The delegation of six Hungarian deputies which is visiting Panama visited the Bayano State Cement Enterprise on Saturday. The delegation, led by Janos Peter, was interested in inspecting the modern installations of the cement plant and exchanging ideas. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 28 Mar 81 p B-6 PA]

BELIZE

UNIONS TO CLARIFY STAND ON UK-GUATEMALAN AGREEMENT

FL071718 Bridgetown CANA in English 1712 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Belmopan, Belize, 7 Apr (CANA)--Belize's Public Service Union (PSU) will let the government know today whether or not it will call off a strike over the recent Anglo-Guatemalan deal that paves the way for Belizean independence from Britain. But whatever action the trade unionists take could still leave the beleaguered government with unrest, as non-PSU members continue to protest about concessions allegedly given to the strikers by the governor, James Hennessey.

The PSU met yesterday--6 days after launching a strike against the deal--and top officials promised to announce a decision sometime today. The meeting followed a weekend get-together with the British governor at which the PSU was said to have been guaranteed that no disciplinary action would be taken against the strikers and also that no deductions would be made from their salaries.

A group of public servants has protested against the stand by launching a "sit-down" strike and have threatened to walk off the job.

Belize's biggest trade union, the General Workers Union (GWU), today said it would take a stand on the issue after it had been given a clear picture of what Belize and Guatemala would get out of it. The GWU said a "climate of misunderstanding" had been created because Belizeans had not been given adequate information or explanation.

The agreement is expected to feature in Anglo-Belizean constitutional talks which opened in London yesterday. The meeting is expected to set a date for Belizean independence. Sources close to the PSU said the governor had agreed that one union representative should go to London to put the PSU's case.

PSU Slowdown

FL080240 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] At the meeting held by the Public Service Union [PSU] on Monday, April 6th, the union considered proposals for terminating the strike put to it by his excellency, the governor. The union has decided to demand that British Minister Nicholas Ridley come to Belize to meet them and is continuing to persist in a demand for a referendum on the heads of agreement. The union has decided to return to work but to go slow. Today government offices all opened and most civil servants reported to duty.

EL SALVADOR

COUP RUMORS, DEATH OF JUNTA MEMBER DENIED

PA071249 Paris AFP in Spanish 2132 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 6 Apr (AFP)--"Today more than ever, the Salvadoran Government is consolidated and the possibility of a coup d'etat is very remote," official sources assured AFP while denying rumors of a possible coup which were circulating here as fighting continued in several parts of the nation.

Rumors of a coup d'etat and rumors of the death of one of the members of the government alarmed the local media yesterday. But in statements to AFP today, government spokesmen said that "this is part of the psychological warfare used by the extremists to create confuse and fear."

DUARTE 'FIRMLY OPPOSED' TO MILITARY INTERVENTION

PA071534 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1008 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Apr (EFE)--Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran Government junta, says he is opposed to U.S. military intervention in his country in statement to French newsmen.

Jose Napoleon Duarte, who is founder of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party and head of the junta since 15 October of last year, underlined that "there cannot be a military solution to the Salvadoran crisis, but a solution of a social nature."

He immediately expressed appreciation for the assistance that the United States and other democratic countries have given to the Salvadoran Government and welcomed the new policy of Ronald Reagan's administration in Latin America, in general, and in El Salvador in particular.

However, Jose Napoleon Duarte is firmly opposed to the possibility of direct U.S. military intervention in El Salvador.

"We will never accept it, because El Salvador is an independent country and as long as I am in power it will continue to be," he said.

The president of the Salvadoran junta denounced foreign military intervention and the support which many countries are giving to the leftwing guerrillas.

Napoleon Duarte cited Cuba, Nicaragua, the USSR, the GDR, the DPRK, the CSSR, Ethiopia, Libya and the Palestine resistance among those countries that are aiding the guerrillas. He included in the list the activities carried out by the Western communist parties and organizations such as the "legal aid office" and "the human rights committee."

The Salvadoran president insisted on the need for U.S. economic assistance to his country to be able to counter the destabilization attempts by the guerrillas. He recalled that they have requested specifically from $200 to $300 million from the U.S. Government.

Napoleon Duarte presented himself as a centrist and denounced both the activities of the "recalcitrant extreme right and the terrorist extreme left."

After declaring his admiration for the European parliamentary democracies, the Salvadoran junta leader said that during the first 3 months of 1980 [as received] the Salvadoran people will elect a national constituent assembly, whose mission will be to determine the new juridical bases of the country and he added that there will be universal suffrage in the 1982 presidential elections.

CCE OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE POSSIBLE 1982 ELECTIONS

PA080013 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 Apr 81 pp 3, 17

[Excerpts] If things go well, we will have a new electoral law by the end of the year, say Jorge Bustamante, Guillermo Antonio Guevara Lacayo and Ramon Ernesto Rodriguez Rivas, members of the Central Elections Council [CCE].

In order to draft a new electoral law, the sources said, it will be necessary to draw up a new draft bill, and prestigious lawyers will be contracted to begin working on the law.

Dr Bustamante, chairman of the Central Elections Council, said that if all goes as planned, by the first quarter of next year we will have an electoral event [to elect deputies]. This will be established in the electoral law. It will state the time that will have to elapse from the time elections are called until the election itself. It will establish whether elections are to be called in 90 or 60 days.

So far, said the members of the council, there are 1,985,616 electors. Although 31 city mayors' offices across the nation have been burned, this will not be a problem for the elections, since the council has duplicates of cedulas issued up to 27 February of this year, they said.

FMLN SPOKESMAN ON 'BLACK-MARKET' ARMS PROCUREMENT

PA080116 Paris AFP in Spanish 2115 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Apr (AFP)--A leader of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) of El Salvador, Carlos Solorzano, denied here today that the Salvadoran guerrillas are receiving weapons from the socialist countries.

In the absence of Enrique Guatemala, a member of the FMLN who is given credit for statements to the effect that the FMLN is receiving weapons from the socialist countries, Solorzano made the denial to AFP.

"During a news conference a newsman asked Enrique Guatemala if the FMLN was still receiving weapons from abroad," Solorzano said.

"Guatemala answered 'yes' and then explained that since the weapons and ammunition recovered during combat are not sufficient for keeping up the struggle, it was then necessary to bring in arms from abroad."

According to Solorzano, Guatemala then added: "We buy these weapons on the international black market, and it is no secret that such market exists and that it is supplied by the weapons manufacturers of the United States and other Western countries."

STATION COMMENTS ON STRUGGLE AGAINST TERRORISM

Army's Professionalism

PA072154 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1853 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "Viewpoints"]

[Text] The Salvadoran Army has been fighting alone. Despite the tons of modern weapons received by the terrorists from Cuba through Nicaragua and the constant flow of ammunition and supplies sent from Moscow in huge USSR Aeroflot planes, the Communist subversion is being wiped out by the Salvadoran Army, which is made up of professional soldiers and officers capable of facing any invading force.

Terrorism was able to organize groups in remote areas of the national territory, but it has been defeated by our army in those very same areas.

The armed forces' operations cover the entire range of terrorist activity and encompasses up to the limits of the national territory, where the terrorists are trying to regroup to no avail because the armed forces have them surrounded.

In all these operations, the Salvadoran soldier has shown his high degree of training and has proved that he is at the service of the interests and the freedom of the people, who back him and support him.

This is the reason for the failure of the communist subversion and for the firm attitude of the Salvadoran Army which continues to persecute the last remaining groups of enemies of the country.

The most recent events in the northcentral and eastern zones of the country show the high fighting ability of our soldiers and the failure of the terrorists, who are being encircled by special infantry troops in the areas they themselves selected for combat.

The modern weapons sent by Cuba through Nicaragua was not enough to confront a professional army which, without the military help of any country, is quite able to defeat the communist subversion.

'People's Spirit of Freedom'

PA072202 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "The Armed Forces and Our People's Spirit of Freedom"]

[Text] Salvadorans have found themselves between two conflicting currents. The danger of communism, which threatens to curtail our freedom to live in peace and dedicate ourselves to work lies in wait on one side and currents of friendship and understanding offer us their democratic support on the other.

In the face of these two alternatives, the Salvadoran people have taken the side of their government and of their armed forces, who are struggling against the enslaving totalitarianism.

In defense of our sovereignty, all true Salvadorans must fight against the threat of international communism and its mercenary terrorists who are trying to turn our country into an arsenal to make Central America a zone for armed confrontations against the democratic governments and peoples of America.

With failure of the terrorist attempt to seize power in El Salvador through the use of arms, the communists have proven that they don't care about the will of the peoples. In a vain attempt to enslave this country, the communists have gone against this people and their sources of work. Fortunately, the Salvadoran people are protected by professional armed forces that are dismembering the subversive groups without the need for foreign military assistance in the actual fighting.

The subversive movements the changed the lives of some peoples succeeded because they arose from the popular will and had the support of the people. It is the people who determine their way of life, and no power on earth can change their spirit of freedom.

This is the overall picture of the crisis in El Salvador, where the communist subversion is foundering against the spirit of freedom of the people and the high professionalism of their armed forces.

REGIONAL PRESIDENTS ACCUSED OF INTERFERENCE

PA072227 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 Apr 81 p 8, 13

[Article by Sidney Mawint: "The Concern of Some Latin American Presidents"]

[Text] Some Latin American presidents are very concerned about the Salvadoran situation. In the northern hemisphere, President Lopez Portillo of Mexico, who has close and cordial relations with Cuba's Marxist president, harshly criticizes the military aid given by the United States to El Salvador without considering the massive aid, "tons of weapons and supplies," Cuba is sending through Nicaragua to international Marxist subversion in my country. This has been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt. Another Central American president, Carazo of Costa Rica, with intentions that may be unselfish and praiseworthy, has asked the OAS to mediate in the Salvadoran domestic conflict without considering, or wanting to lift the lid of, the "human rights" cauldron, which has turned out to be a destabilizing political instrument for any government, as was the case in Nicaragua and El Salvador. Two presidents in South America, from Brazil and Colombia, have said jointly that no government should interfere in Salvadoran domestic affairs, tacitly referring to the legitimate aid given by the United States to my country and the illegal aid given by Cuba through Nicaragua for Marxist subversion.

We believe that these presidents, with their high positions, are in one way or the other interfering in Salvadoran affairs when they make these statements, since no one can speak on matters that concern Salvadoran sovereignty and no one can decide what kind of intervention or conduct should be observed toward El Salvador. Within the spirit of this suggestion, the OAS can play an important role to cooperate or help bring peace without any other purpose than the principle of solidarity, which should prevail between American states, as is stated in its charter. This could be done by means of a petition or request made only by the interested state or government, that is to say El Salvador, thereby maintaining the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of nations.

The OAS must never be underestimated since it could serve to ask Lopez Portillo to make a diplomatic effort toward his Cuban colleague, so that "for the sake of a humanitarian and democratic solution," as was so well put by the Mexican ambassador to the OAS, Rafael de la Colina, asking Castro to suspend shipments of weapons and supplies to Marxist subversion. In this manner Lopez Portillo can justly request the United States to suspend its military aid to El Salvador but continue its economic aid. The same OAS can act so that the Mexican president may use the influence he may have with the Nicaraguan Sandinist regime so it will not serve as a staging point for the shipment of weapons and ammunition to the communist sectors in El Salvador.

The OAS in a resolution could ask the presidents of Costa Rica and Panama, based on reports that have not been denied, to control and halt all aid of weapons and supplies to international subversion in El Salvador, thereby halting the bloodbath and sorrow which has submerged our country.

The OAS, always with the best intention to pacify El Salvador, can ask the presidents of Brazil and Colombia, since they have shown a public interest for El Salvador and because they are the world's main coffee producers, to do something to help the destroyed Salvadoran economy, whose main industry is coffee, striving to stabilize the price of this product on the world market and placing it at a level that will satisfy consumers and producers, who now demand a considerable decrease in prices, in detriment not only to producers but also to the workers and people in general.

The fundamental idea is to leave El Salvador in peace so it can solve its own problems by itself. Once this has been achieved, we can proceed immediately to free elections and chose the government best suited to the interests of the majorities, and in this orderly and honest manner solve our most serious and urgent problems with whatever international aid may be required. Good works are deeds, not words.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Action in North Continues

PA071249 Paris AFP in Spanish 2133 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 6 Apr (AFP)--Both army and guerrilla sources gave assurances that fighting between the armed forces and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) continued today in various parts of the nation, mainly in the north.

Guazapa Hill has been site of the longest skirmishes. It is located some 40 km north of San Salvador, in Cuzcatlan Department. There, the army has conducted several cleanup operations for the past 60 days "without up to now being able to dislodge the guerrillas," according to an FMLN war bulletin.

During this time, states the same sources, "the government troops have sustained at least 150 casualties."

The armed forces "try to bolster their positions by bombardments and machinegunning the civilian population," states the FMLN war bulletin according to which the army suffered "a complete failure since the guerrillas have shown the ability to evade the encirclements the army has set up in Guazapa and other areas they control and to evacuate civilians to safe places."

In the meantime, the army reported it is also conducting cleanup operations in Santa Ana, Chalatenango and Cabanas Departments and particularly in northern Morazan Department. All of these departments are located in northern El Salvador on the Honduran border.

The guerrillas, meanwhile, said that rebels remain strong in Morazan despite the constant bombing of their positions near San Fernando, Perquin and Arambala.

However, the army announced several days ago the dismantling of a "very well equipped" guerrilla camp in this area, although guerrilla sources have denied it.

Also, according to Salvadoran opposition spokesmen, FMLN men "took part in fierce fighting in Villa Dolores, 90 km northest of San Salvador, in the wake of which the government troops were forced to request reinforcements."

In other towns of the nation "groups of militiamen built barricades on the streets," according to the reports released by sources linked to the guerrillas.

The situation of violence rampant in the nation also affected San Salvador, where rebels engaged in acts of harrassment over the past 48 hours. During this period, a guerrilla commando group attacked the air force garrison 10 km to the east of the city's downtown area as several shooting frays occurred in different places and a bomb destroyed the installations of an important enterprise west of the capital.

Thus, the insurgents continue with their strategy of harrassment and attrition to undermine the morale of the government troops. Intensive patrolling by the security forces is maintained in San Salvador and all the urban areas of the nation, while local radio stations cannot yet broadcast news or commentaries, a prohibition that was imposed after the FMLN's general offensive was launched last January.

Guerrilla Arsenal Seized

PA071852 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2332 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Armed Forces have seized a guerrilla arsenal which was hidden in the foothills of San Salvador.

The Treasury Police reported today that the weapons seized are worth more than $40,000.

The guerrillas had picked a farm near the San Salvador Volcano foothills as their base of operations in their attacks on the capital.

The seized weapons include 4 FAL rifles, 1 grenade launcher, 1 Chinese-made "RPG-2" rocket launcher, 3 M-2 carbines, 16 grenades, 800 7.62-mm cartridges (for FAL rifles) and 395 carbine cartridges.

In early January, a few days before the guerrillas launched their general offensive, the army staged an operation on San Salvador Volcano during which it dismantled two camps and in which 27 rebels were killed, but since that time there have been no armed actions in that area.

Santa Ana Brigade Attacked

PA080015 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] Santa Ana--At 2010 on Sunday a group of subversives attacked the 2d Infantry Brigade with automatic weapons. It was reported that the subversives fired bazookas and grenades from 5th Avenue, which leads to the now defunct botanical gardens.

Rounds exploded as they fell in various directions and the guards replied, as heavy firing was heard in the silence of the night. Seconds later, troops emerged to repel the attack.

The exchange of fire lasted several hours and the situation did not return to normal until past midnight. No casualties were reported by either side.

Morazan Controlled by Army

PA072358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0003 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 6 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Official sources reported today that the Salvadoran Army is in control of the various parts of Morazan Department (province) where leftists of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] maintain camps.

Over 25 days ago the armed forces launched a third military operation in the area of Morazan where, according to official reports, the FMLN's best equipped camps were located.

In the first two operations the army was unable to clean out the leftists, who either fled or remained strong in the region and who initiated new actions after the army withdrew.

Lately, the army has been using better weapons to dislodge the guerrillas from the area. The guerrillas have fled to Los Bolsones, a neutral territory between El Salvador and Honduras.

The military sources said that in Suchitoto, 44 km north of San Salvador, fighting between the rebels and the military forces is continuing.

According to military sources, rebels will be wiped out at Guazapa Hill, 24 km from the capital, today after the fierce battles of the past few hours. Guazapa Volcano has been the objective of continous operations by the armed forces because the guerrillas hold most of the hill.

The official sources said there are still rebels to the north of San Salvador, in Villa Victoria and Villa Dolores Cantons and other towns in Cabanas Department. The army is patrolling the area without conducting operations, since one ended a short time ago without totally dislodging the insurgents.

War Bulletin Issued

PA071519 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Unnumbered war bulletin of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, General Command--date not given]

[Text] For the fifth consecutive day, heavy fighting is reported in the Guazapa Hill sector, in Cuscatlan Department. The genocidal army which engaged in these criminal actions is being supported by air bombing and strafing against the defenseless population, while the FMLN continues to be in control of the region. These clashes have taken place in La Bermuda, El Rodeo and other cantons and in the mountain sectors of these towns.

The air support is useless as the land forces continue to be demoralized and are getting fewer chances to attack our positions. This demoralization is affecting the officers as well as the troops.

The [words indistinct], which already extends to over 70 days, has resulted in more than 150 enemy casualties. These casualties are not reported by the enemy.

Last week, the government troops started the forced evacuation of the towns in the area where the population is exclusively made up of women, old people and children. The reason for this measure which violates human rights is the support [words indistinct] guerrillas, but everything they have tried so far has failed. In the area there are hundreds of guerrillas operating whom the army has not been able to defeat, despite having airborne troops brought in on U.S. helicopters.

The following is a report of the past few days:

1 April: The enemy offensive bombards with cannon and mortar fire the [name indistinct] canton, on Guazapa Hill.

2 April: With over 100 troops the enemy tries unsuccessfully to break our lines in a fight that lasted until 1800; that is, 11 hours of uninterrupted fighting. The enemy suffered 12 dead and many wounded. The FMLN suffered no casualties.

3 April: The enemy tries to break our lines in Palo Grande Canton. According to our commands, we open fire only when the enemy is at close range. The result was a disorderly retreat. The enemy suffered four dead.

4 April: The enemy launches an offensive with air bombing and strafing support, indiscriminately dropping 50-lb and incendiary bombs. On this day, when the enemy prepared to evacuate the area of El (Reglar), our comrades carried out a surprise attack in the Franco Village sector. The enemy suffered eight wounded, including a helicopter pilot. At approximately 1800, our forces repelled an attack in the Tres Selvas Canton.

During these 4 days, the enemy has launched 250 120- and 91-mm mortar rounds and over 200 200- and 500-lb bombs. The FMLN continues fighting and preparing for the decisive battles.

20 Terrorists Killed

PA080113 Paris AFP in Spanish 2015 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Apr (AFP)--Some "20 terrorists" were killed today by the Salvadoran Army on San Nicolas Hill, north of San Salvador, when rebels attacked army patrols searching the sector, an armed forces spokesman said.

Opposition sectors say the dead number 23 and are all youths the army took from their homes last night in Linda Vista District and whose bodies were found this morning shot to death on San Nicolas Hill.

The official report adds that four soldiers were wounded during the fighting on San Nicolas Hill, two of them seriously.

The Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Office explained that the clashes occurred when the patrols discovered "two terrorist cells."

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) reported on the other hand that soldiers in four vehicles raided several houses in Linda Vista District during the early morning hours and arrested the 23 youths, who were shot to death at dawn on the neighboring hill.

Meanwhile, violence seemd to have intensified recently in various parts of the country. Dynamite attacks were reported as well as the continuation of "harassment attacks" by rebel groups.

In San Salvador, a powerful bomb caused considerable damage to the home of Supreme Court of Justice Magistrate Rafael Antonio Rodriguez, who was not injured in the blast.

In Santa Ana, the country's second largest city, 64 km west of the capital, rebel groups also attacked the headquarters of the 2d Infantry Brigade; however, neither side reported any casualties.

Rebel spokesmen say that the Salvadoran Air Force is bombing towns and villages near Guazapa and that the rebels are keeping "escape corridors" open so that hundred of women and children trapped in the fighting can escape.

FORMER ARMY OFFICERS VIEW COMBAT, STRATEGY

PA071802 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Interview with two "young officers of the national army," Lt Col Ricardo Bruno Navarrete and Capt Francisco Emilio Mena Sandoval, former members of the Salvadoran Army from somewhere in the Francisco Sanchez eastern front, date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Lieutenant Colonel Navarrete, what is your political analysis of the military operation that the enemy recently launched in Morazan Department?

[Answer] The armed forces' role has become eminently clear. Fundamentally, the armed forces were created to protect, help and support the people. But, by attacking the people, the armed forces have practically lost their purpose and reason for being. It has also been shown, and we have witnessed this, that as soon as a military unit or group approaches a hamlet or village, people immediately flee and seek refuge among our revolutionary forces.

Furthermore, it has become clear that in its effort to maintain its exploitative and imperialist system in this country, the United States is forgetting many humanitarian attitudes. One of them, (?which I have witnessed), concerns the huge number of bombs [words indistinct] all the U.S. war materiel dropped on the territory where we have been defending ourselves and fighting, when what the people really need is food, health, education and many other factors which should have been foreseen.

The same thing is happening in Nicaragua. Those people need wheat, but what the Americans have sent and continue to send is war materiel to destroy them.

[Question] Captain Mena Sandoval, we would like to hear your opinion as a military man about the defeat inflicted on the enemy in Morazan Department.

[Answer] First of all, I will say that in this revolutionary way the military concepts of offense and defense have been changed, since in our defense we have maintained the initiative. This means that we have had the freedom of action to defeat the enemy [words indistinct] near the road leading from (?Meanguera to Jocoaitique) and also near the Sapo River, in the central area of [words indistinct].

From the beginning, when we were still there, we were able to evaluate the specific weaknesses of the enemy. Then we waited for them a long time. [Words indistinct] this shows that we maintained the initiative at all times, and that freedom of action was also in our favor. This means that although we were supposed to be defending our positions, our freedom of action and initiative led to our resounding victory over the enemy.

The military actions began with the presence of certain forces near (?the Agua Blanca Plain). These forces were headed west; they were seeking our positions. At first there were several clashes while we held those positions, but our forces withdrew without any problem, just as we had planned.

The first unit then appeared in El Junquillo [words indistinct] information and intelligence of their intelligence apparatus. After taking an initial position near the Sapo River, they were unable to cross our lines [words indistinct]

Other units, one after another, continued to appear in this manner. Efforts to penetrate our positions were made, but we always maintained the initiative and freedom of action that led to this victory. [Words indistinct] from the beginning, we wanted [words indistinct] their attacks to be launched on the northern side, that is, directed at our positions. We made them (?do this) with our specific actions.

[Question] Captain Mena Sandoval, we understand that a number of quite new weapons, some perhaps unused, which imperialism gave to the dictatorship, were recovered in Potrerito. These weapons included M-16's and ammunition. Several soldiers who had been abandoned there were reportedly buried in that area also. What could you add to this?

[Answer] Yes, the weapons and war materiel that we recovered confirmed that all this materiel was now and brought in for the army by imperialism. Like you say, we buried several of those soldiers who are being deceived by the army and fighting our people. The army had abandoned the bodies of several soldiers in this area. In the course of all these actions, we confirmed through the seized materiel and the army's withdrawal that all their efforts to penetrate our lines had failed. Afterward, a unit near the Sapo River tried to enter our territory, but they could not do it. They were unable to carry out the mission assigned to them. This is sad for the military, but it is the truth about the battle we fought near the Sapo River and the road leading from (Meanguera to Jocoaitque).

LIST OF SUBVERSIVES SHOWS JUNTA'S ISOLATION

PA071817 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Just as was done in the worst moments of terror in Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy, Duarte and the military command today have published a list of over 100 Salvadorans described as subversives. This list includes citizens of all persuasions who are from all the nation's social sectors: students, workers, peasants, intellectuals, priests, professionals, honest military men and troops. Some of them, such as former Christian Democrats, have no connection with the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN.

The dictatorship is a victim of paranoia. In the past few days, Sargeant Duarte has shown signs of increased madness. Now he sees enemies everywhere and, surely, like Somoza, he must be suffering from the delirium of displaying blood stains on his clothes each day.

The Salvadoran dictatorship thought it would score a victory by publishing this inquisitional list, but just as is happening to it at all levels, everything this dictatorship does is turning into a defeat.

A study of the social and ideological formation of those persons included in the list will determine that the entire country, at every level, is against the oppression personified by the fascist junta. This list, which is an honor for those included, is the best evidence of the junta's isolation and the repulsion it generates. It is the best evidence of its lack of social support. It depicts a government blinded by the blood it has shed in its obstinate determination to uphold the privileges of a handful of multimillionaires.

In recent weeks the militarized Duartism has reaped one defeat after another. In Morazan, its army was weakened, demoralized, battered and humiliated by the people in arms.

We witnessed how in its desperation it engaged in massacring the civilian population. In Morazan, the Yankee murderers, who direct the operations from San Francisco Gotera, advised the dictatorship that it was necessary to procure a military victory or, rather, a political victory, in view of the continued military setbacks. The objective was to silence Radio Venceremos after the enemy infantry's failure to gain 1 inch of ground in 22 days.

The enemy used the most modern electronic equipment to track down our positions. They bombed and machinegunned us, and believing they had destroyed us, they announced to the world the elimination of Radio Venceremos.

All of this constitutes a historic part of the tyranny's tragicomedy. Duarte and his henchmen, in their political loneliness no longer know to whom to resort. Duarte is very alone; he reminds us of that tyrant described by Garcia Marquez in his book "The Autumn of the Patriarch." In this book there is a being with decrepit dreams of grandeur and power, surrounded by bloody bayonets, swimming in the refuse of solitude and human misery.

Meanwhile, our people grip victory in their fists and in their clean hands there is the ever nearer possibility of achieving peace and happiness for all Salvadorans.

SOLDIERS URGED TO LEAVE 'GENOCIDAL' ARMY

PA071556 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The morale of the genocidal junta's officers is so low that many army officers have adopted the desperate measure of threatening and intimidating the soldiers by telling them that their relatives will be killed if they leave the army. But through their radio station, the Salvadoran people advise all soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers who are willing to abandon the genocidal army and to join the struggles that our people are justly and heroically waging a battle against 50 years of dictatorship that have represented massacres, starvation, mockery and pain; that these soldiers will find a place among our people; that there will be tasks for them in our struggle; and that their lives will be respected.

Salvadoran soldier, remember that it is your people who are fighting to achieve happiness and peace. You come from among the people. You too are being exploited and mistreated. We know how you were recruited to serve a puppet and moribund army that at this point is being sustained solely by the economic and military aid provided by its masters, the imperialists.

Defend your own destiny, defend your own interests, leave the genocidal army and join the ranks of the army made up of the people. For each Salvadoran, a trench, a rifle and a fist closed to the regime! Long live the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front!

DIARIO LATINO OUT OF CIRCULATION FOR 2 MONTHS

PA080019 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 7 Apr 81 p 3

[Excerpts] DIARIO LATINO has closed down temporarily, several laid-off workers reported yesterday.

Last Friday unidentified persons entered the shops and set fire to the printing machinery.

One hundred and fifty families are in a dire situation because of the newspaper's suspension of activities, which may last 2 months.

GUATEMALA

MLN CALLS FOR 'PEACEFUL MARCH' TO RECOVER BELIZE

PA080143 Paris AFP in Spanish 2048 GMT 6 Apr 81

[By Gonzalo Marroquin]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 6 Apr (AFP)--While a constitutional conference opened today in London to prepare the grounds for the independence of Belize, the last British colony in Central America, in Guatemala the rightist National Liberation Movement (MLN) called for a "peaceful march for the recovery" of that territory.

Although there has not yet been any demonstration by the Guatemalan people rejecting or accepting the independence agreement, most of the political parties have voiced clear opposition.

The MLN has been the most outspoken in opposing the terms of the agreement and has described them as "harmful to the interests of the country." Its leader, former Vice President Mario Sandoval Alarcon, announced yesterday at a rally that his party is proposing and will promote a peaceful march to Belize "to recover Guatemalan territory."

So far there has been no reaction from other sectors to the peaceful march to recover Belize, but it is expected that political groups will voice their stand in this respect.

Government sources have not commented on the MLN proposal and it is hoped that the negotiations with Great Britain and Belize will not be affected by the display of opposition.

HONDURAS

INA DIRECTOR ZUNIGA COMMENTS ON AGRARIAN REFORM

PA071925 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Interview with Edgardo Zuniga, executive director of the National Agrarian Institute, INA, by reporter Gustavo R. Rubies; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Zuniga] It is not true. This charge [of delay in the agrarian land reform process by eight peasant organizations on 3 April] is completely false because we have strictly adhered to the agrarian policy. In fact, I came to this institute on the recommendation of the political party, through an agreement made between political organizations. Since I have been here, I have tried to implement agrarian policy. We have tried to improve the system and to do so we made a reorganization without taking into consideration the established policy but rather the quality of the men while trying in every way to improve the personnel and the public administration.

[Question] The peasant organizations have given you 15 days to speed up the agrarian reform process?

[Answer] I believe we could view this as something subjective because we... [Zuniga changes thought] as an institution, the agrarian reform process is not paralyzed. We are working in different fields in spite of budget limitations. We have diagnosed the entire situation and the formal sector and have seen, as we have told the organizations, that there is still much uncultivated land, which (?they) own, which for untold reasons is still uncultivated.

[Question] Was the agrarian reform process used for political purposes in the past?

[Answer] Well, yes, I believe so, in the times of populism, when an effort was made to destroy the mentality of the Hondurans by treating agricultural problems demagogically. Now we are putting our feet on the ground, planning before launching a project, and not trying through pressure as in the case of [word indistinct].

Therefore, answering your question again, I believe that the INA has been used for partisan politics, perhaps not by the traditional parties, but by new ideiologies which have come to destroy the mentality of the Hondurans. That is a job for us, which was not being done, to reconstruct a productive and not a partisan policy.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBERS ON U.S. POLICY, RELATIONS WITH USSR

PA080332 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Apr 81

["Face the People," with National Reconstruction Government junta members Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez, at the Manuel Olivares Institute in Managua on 3 April--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] Good evening, companeros. We should note that this "Face the People" program is the first since the Nicaraguan revolution began facing new circumstances. We are referring to a recent event that is widely known and that is just a repetition of the errors of U.S. policy that some thought had already disappeared.

In 1909, when the U.S. President was Taft and the secretary of state was Knox and the Nicaraguan president was Jose Santos Zelaya, the U.S. Government sent the Nicaraguan Government a note very similar and with an almost identical content to the note that today, 72 years later, the current U.S. Government is sending from Washington against the interests and sovereignty of the Nicaraguan people.

In that note in the past, the U.S. Government indicated that the Nicaraguan Government at that time was endangering the security of Central America and that it was a threat to the other Central American countries. As a result of that note, that government, which didn't have the support of the people, yielded to U.S. pressure. That government fell.

Of course, 72 years later the historic circumstances have diametrically changed. A note such as the one the U.S. Government has made public and which would have provoked the fall of any of those governments that are submissive and dependent on the U.S. policy has had just the opposite effect in Nicaragua. Instead of weakening and liquidating this revolutionary process, it has strengthened its foundations. The process has been strengthened internally and externally.

When we analyze this U.S. position, we must bear in mind that it is the first open aggression the United States has carried out against Nicaragua since 19 July. This act coincides with the statements of former Somozist guardsmen and reports published in the United States. Yesterday and today the New York TIMES and other U.S. media carried other reports indicating that the counterrevolutionaries are only waiting for the green light from Washington. These are the ones who are training in the United States. We are saying this at a time when we think that the Nicaraguans have to choose their citizenship. They must either choose Nicaraguan citizenship and repudiate U.S. aggression and give due importance to the threats of invasion and the photos that the U.S. media publish--it isn't our news media that are making up these photos but the U.S. media that carry the photos of the former guardsmen training in Miami--or once and for all, instead of disguising themselves and saying that this revolutionary government is lying and is exaggerating and making up theats, those who were born in Nicaragua but who really have their hearts in the U.S. interventionist policy, should define themselves. They think [words indistinct] that type of aggressive policy.

In these circumstances we can't be playing down and presenting the clear U.S. aggressions, which alarm the international community and should be of concern fo the Nicaraguans, as secondary issues. We can't say that the statement of the United States in its communique is something that [word indistinct] when we all know that it worsens the relations that we have made efforts to improve with the United States.

The important thing at this time is to strengthen national unity in the face of the aggression of imperialism. That is imperialism. It can't be called any other thing. As I said, it is the time for those who view themselves as Nicaraguans, democrats, patriots and defenders of freedom and as just people to establish a common front in the face of the aggression against our people.

We are ready for your questions and comments.

[Question] My name is [name indistinct] Montilla and I live in the [name indistinct] neighborhood in front of the park. I am a social democrat and I would like to ask three questions. The first is addressed to Commander Ortega: If our country is facing a serious economic crisis as a result of the withdrawal of U.S. loans and if our government and people are (?helped) by the Soviet system, why hasn't that friendly country granted us loans? Why did the United States donate $5 million for the literacy campaign and the Soviet Union only gave $5,000? This question is for Ramirez: If the Sandinist Front is sure of its overwhelming majority among the people, why can't free elections be held sooner for the first time in 50 years [words indistinct] and bring the total unity of the Nicaraguans?

[Ortega] Regarding your question on the Soviet Union, in the first place I should state that Nicaragua's relations have historically not been with the Soviet Union. That country is a bit far from Nicaragua. We know that it gives aid to other countries which are in its area. Nicaragua's relations have historically been with other countries. First of all, Spain colonized Nicaragua and afterward several countries such as Great Britain, Germany and so forth came in. The United States entered the picture immediately after Nicaragua achieved its independence. The United States implemented a policy of domination of Nicaragua. The United States plundered, invaded and killed Nicaraguans.

We have to make this clear. There are people who would like us to be constantly making statements against the Soviet Union. I think that would be a completely absurd foreign policy [words indistinct]. The Soviet Union has never invaded Nicaragua. It has never had big interests in Nicaragua. Therefore, it is logical that in these circumstances Nicaragua had expected, particularly when the United States, during the previous administration of President Carter [words indistinct] a responsible attitude from the United States.

The question was asked [words indistinct]--I don't think you have done so in bad faith--but those who have begun to manipulate this type of issue in the country are trying to achieve (?ideological) diversion and to confuse the people. They say: Why don't we speak up against the Soviets [words indistinct]. The objective is to launch us in that direction so we will forget the real enemy that Nicaragua has had, which is U.S. policy.

Some people ask why the Soviet Union doesn't come to help Nicaragua. [Words indistinct] to help Nicaragua. The Soviet Union does not have the resources that the United States has. We don't know about any Soviet policy of plunder. For example, there is talk about the Soviet aid to Cuba. What is the big sin that the Soviet Union is accused of committing? They say Cuba costs the Soviet Union, I think, $30 million a day. I wish the United States would have the same generosity that the Soviets have and that Nicaragua would cost them $30 million a day! Wouldn't we like it if the United States gave us $30 million a day! All the problems in this country would end, companeros! Meanwhile, the United States is spending billions of dollars on weapons.

Therefore, I think it is unjust to make that type of demand. Rather, we feel grateful for the efforts of countries of the socialist camp that had never had relations in this region. In the past, each time (?a socialist country's embassy was opened) in Latin America it was a crime and an awful thing.

We have to see the great efforts of the socialist camp to seek commercial, political and all kinds of relations with Latin American countries. Socialist camp countries such as Bulgaria, the GDR and the Soviet Union have helped Nicaragua. [applause]

[Ramirez] I will try to answer the question on the elections. I will begin by giving you an example. I don't know if all of you know, or maybe some have forgotten, that the United States achieved independence from Great Britain through an armed struggle, just as we achieved independence from the United States through the armed struggle that ended on 19 July 1979. We won that independence with weapons.

In the 18th century the U.S. people rose up against the British Empire. They fought with weapons in their hands and used all methods, including terrorism as it is called now, sabotage and guerrilla warfare. Through that violent military action, in which all the U.S. people participated, they became independent. They carried out acts of sabotage. For example, there is a famous episode dealing with a ship full of tea on the coast of New England. The U.S. patriots threw all the tea overboard to protest the collection of taxes by Great Britain, the colonial power in the United States. The U.S. patriots also had the famous Minutemen, who were the guerrillas of that time who fought for independence, just as we fought for our independence.

I brought this up to remind you of something: When the United States became independent from Great Britain it waited 20 years before calling elections. This was the period the U.S. people and their leaders gave themselves to reconstruct the country which had been destroyed by the liberation war and to bring order to the country, which had been left with weak resources and completely plundered by the British. They waited 20 years before holding their first elections.

Despite the fact that here in Nicaragua we were left much more destroyed and plundered and we are a much poorer country than the United States when it became independent in the 18th century, we have never spoken about a period of 20 years as the one that the United States experienced before holding elections.

Last year, only 1 year after the victory, there were sectors here that were insisting that elections should immediately be held in Nicaragua, as if the Sandinist Front had reached power not through an armed struggle that cost thousands of deaths but through a compromise, a pact or arrangement with Somozism, as the traditional Nicaraguan political groups sought, in order to obtain power in 1979. They sought this through mediation with the participation of the United States. They wanted a plebiscite through which Somoza would calmly leave the country, the National Guard would be dissolved as if by magic, all the Somozas would voluntarily take a plane out of Nicaragua and what was then called the Broad Opposition Front would come to govern Nicaragua by the will and grace of the United States. All of this was not going to cost a single drop of sweat or blood.

Therefore, we have to view Nicaragua's history within the context of a revolutionary process. In order to face the problems the country is experiencing due to the U.S. economic aggression and our financial limitations due to this U.S. economic aggression, I think what we should ask--and I respect the opinion of the companero who has asked this question--is how we are going to face these problems. How through the unity of all Nicaraguans are we going to confront the foreign aggression? It seems to me that it would be (?extemporaneous), completely gratuitous, to say at this time that in order to face the foreign economic aggression and to face the Somozist guardsmen and other neo-Somozists who are training in Miami, Honduras and Guatemala to invade us, the solution is to call for elections in Nicaragua.

This would involve a risk for those people who think that elections are going to solve their problem, which is that they don't have political power. If elections were to be held at this time in Nicaragua perhaps they would have the virtue or defect of ending political pluralims. If the Sandinist Front were to win elections by a huge and overwhelming majority, then we would have a government of a single force and not a government with the participation of various forces as occurs right now. This is risk that has to be calculated. [applause]

[Question] My name is [name indistinct] and I work in this school. My question is for Companero Daniel Ortega. Do you think Reagan's aggressive policy against our people is supported by the U.S. people? What will the domestic reaction to this policy be?

[Ortega] To answer the companera's question, we would say that the U.S. people might at some time be caught unaware by some measures of their government. We see the case of Vietnam. In the beginning of the Vietnam war there was not a big reaction among the U.S. population. There was only reaction from small, more aware groups. But as the war began to develop and gain magnitude the Vietnamese people resisted that aggression, the U.S. people became more conscious. Peoples communicate with each other. This is important. With their resistance the Vietnamese people were able to communicate with the U.S. people.

Activities began against the Vietnam war. Unprecedented demonstrations were held in the United States. Hundreds of millions of U.S. citizens marched in the streets to protest the Vietnam war.

There were also protests in the United States at the time of Sandino's war. There were expressions of solidarity with Sandino. There were U.S. congressmen opposed to U.S. intervention.

At this time in the United States there is a great popular movement in support of the struggle of the Salvadoran people and against U.S. intervention in El Salvador. When the United States approved the sending of weapons and military advisers, there was no immediate reaction. However, there has been a subsequent reaction. Groups of religious men and women, intellectuals, students and workers are demonstrating in the United States. We are not making this up. You can see this in the U.S. magazines that circulate here. This has occurred to such an extent that the U.S. administration had to say that there was a certain Vietnam psychosis regarding El Salvador but that despite this psychosis it was going to continue its policy. So the resistance of the U.S. people already exists.

Nicaragua has always had friends in the United States. We currently have friends in the United States. I was reading a dispatch tonight saying that there are U.S. representatives who are demanding that the government eliminate those camps of Somozist guardsmen from U.S. territory. Therefore, we are sure that just as the people during Sandino's time communicated with the U.S. people and the Vietnamese people communicated with the U.S. people during their glorious war, so too are the Nicaraguan people communicating with the U.S. people. [applause] [end recording]

Ramirez on Destabilization

PA071428 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The auditorium at the Sacred Family School proved too small for all the people that went to the "Face the People" program on 20 March. This is a weekly program of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction that answers questions regarding the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. A question submitted to the junta members was: What has the answer been to the reactionary sectors that say that the Sandinist National Liberation Front is manipulating public employees? Here is what Companero Sergio Ramirez had to say:

[Begin recording] What do they mean by manipulation? To see public employees together with other workers of private enterprise and factories participating in the militias after they are off from work? The members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] do not understand the purpose of the militias because they have never been part of them. Or maybe they do know what the militias are, but they are trying to play dumb while opposing them. They want people to think that public employees spend most of their time [words indistinct] but no one is going to force anyone to pick up a rifle to defend the fatherland.

I think this should be something spontaneous [words indistinct] plus campaigns every day in radio stations and newspapers accusing the authorities of neglecting to give the people protection, of allowing the mobs to carry out acts of terrorism and of issuing no guarantees on private property.

This propaganda is not intended for the people of [words indistinct] but for people of a higher economic standard, who live in a better district, to make them believe that the revolution is a threat to their security and that the mobs are manipulated by the revolution. They want to create a state of insecurity. For what reason? So that there will be no peace, so people will stop producing, and so those who can travel will pack up their suitcases and leave the country for Costa Rica or the United States.

This is what we all know as destabilization. Production drops, crops are poor, factories stop producing and professionals pack up and leave the country, thereby causing us big problems which will not lead to elections, in which Robelo would like to be a candidate, but to an armed conflict. This was the same tactic we used in the case of Somozism because we wanted to overthrow the dictatorship. [end recording]

STATION URGES PEOPLE TO UNITE AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION

PA072151 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "Patriotism Means Defending Our Sovereignty and National Dignity"]

[Text] Those who still insist on disregarding any knowledge of the real menace and danger of an aggression by the new U.S. administration against the Nicaraguan people and fatherland are either stupid or retrained agents of antifatherland and antipeople. There is no other way to describe those who, despite the evidence of the last few days, insist on seeing white as black, siding with the imperialist aggressor by tacitly accepting the false charges by the United States that Nicaragua is involved in the arms flow to the Salvadoran guerrillas or limiting their condemnations of the aggression to a simple statement of disapproval of the suspension of economic aid or continue to insist on their diversionist maneuvers.

The main problem with the present situation, as Companero Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and member of the government junta of national reconstruction, said is that the moment of truth and explanation has come for the confused and hesitant and for closing of ranks to defend the revolution from this and other future aggressions.

The others must decide whether to join the popular Sandinist revolution for national reconstruction and the general interests of the Nicaraguan people or to side with the imperialists against the fatherland and the people of Sandino and to unmask themselves as unworthy of calling themselves Nicaraguans.

At a time when the reactionary U.S. Government circles, presided over by Ronald Reagan, are threatening us with aggression, the unity of the whole nation, of all social and patriotic sectors--workers, peasants, women, students, professionals, businessmen, patriots, religious persons, soldiers and all the people--is an unavoidable duty.

Trying to play down the importance of this dangerous and delicate situation or trying to minimize its effects, as the owners of the newspaper LA PRENSA have recently tried to do, is an example of shameful agreement with the interests and plans of the anti-fatherland and antipeople by internal groups which support the most reactionary sectors of Yankee imperialism. This attitude is reproachable because it is unpatriotic, as is the remark made by the top leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] during a news conference today for foreign correspondents in our country. He said that the Sandinist Front is largely responsible due to its stand which has placed us against the wall.

He added that though he has no proof that the Sandinist Front has been supporting the Salvadoran guerrillas, there is complete agreement between them and the Nicaraguan Government. This places the MDN political right in a position of tacit acceptance of the imperialist pretext to attack us and condemns the people's and the Nicaraguan Government's right to self-determination.

However, our people, who knew how to win that right and our worthy condition as a sovereign state with the death and destruction spread by Somozism--an instrument of imperialism in our country--will never renounce them for a pot of beans or crumbs. Therefore, we reject any imperialist intervention anywhere in the world and declare our solidarity with the people who struggle for their liberation. That is why we are Sandinists and that is why our patriotism is anti-imperialist, solidary and internationalist. That is why our patriotism is not content with a simple shameful condemnation of imperialist aggression, but goes beyond, to the preparation and effective determination to defend our sovereignty and national dignity as cherished possessions recovered with arms in hand by the Nicaraguan people and their victorious Sandinist revolution.

'LETTER OF DIGNITY' SIGNATURE DRIVE CONTINUES

PA072122 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The first day of the campaign to gather signatures for the letter of dignity and the fatherland's sovereignty is a brilliant sign of the Nicaraguans' firm determination to confront the aggressive actions of the United States and to defend their revolution in the face of pressure and blackmail.

The document, which denounces the hostile policy of the United States toward Nicaragua, was drafted by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution and the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization.

Thousands of Managua residents proceeded to revolution plaza and other signature-gathering posts to strongly protest the U.S. attempts to strangle the Nicaraguan revolution through an economic blockade. As is known, Washington cancelled all its previously contracted financial commitments to Nicaragua, including wheat shipments, following Nicaragua's refusal to follow U.S. policy.

The first to sign the letter of dignity were members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, and the members of the governing junta, as well as outstanding social and political figures. The letter was also signed by workers, peasants and students.

In addition to Managua, the gathering of signatures was also started in Leon, Matagalpa, Rivas, Chinandega and many other cities.

The coordinator of the FSLN National Directorate's Political Committee, Bayardo Arce, said the present campaign is proof of the general rejection of the aggressive attitude of U.S. imperialism.

The document signed by the Nicaraguans will be presented to the governments of various countries and international organizations.

Rene Nunez Comments

PA080404 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Nicaraguans who feel they are Nicaraguans, who feel that Nicaragua is their country, cannot refrain from signing the letter of dignity. It is a challenge to history. The challenge is patriotic. It is a reply to aggression. But there are some who are still deciding what they will do, as though it were a party game. The secretary of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate, Companero Rene Nunez, commented on what should be said to those Nicaraguans:

[Begin Nunez recording] We can only tell them that in the face of the call of the fatherland, no interest, whether individual or partisan, should stand in the way, and that it is would be wise for them to reflect, to identify and to really know the difficult situation, the dangers our country is facing.

We do not believe the problem should be that of setting this or that condition in order to condemn aggression against the fatherland. We believe that if there is a minimal sense of patriotism and of nationalism, it should be unconditional with the defense of the fatherland. The defense of the fatherland is not tantamount to backing any ideological position, any party, but to subject oneself to the high interest, the top interest, the interest of the fatherland.

We call on these parties to reflect, to respond with the urgency the situation demands. We already commented on one occasion on the issue of whether aggression exists or not. There are evident signs, signs publicly said, information given even by sources in the United States that indicate concrete, serious, preparations, serious intentions to attack our country. Whoever does not want to see this, or we should say, that [word indistinct] that there is none so blind as he who will not see. [end recording]

Robelo Refuses To Sign

PA080007 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] A somewhat annoyed Alfonso Robelo, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] national executive committee chairman, told newsmen that he was not signing the "letter of dignity" because it is a waste of time. It is an idea promoted by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], which is constantly insulting and physically attacking us, Robelo pointed out.

Apparently Robelo does not know that the idea was promoted not only by the FSLN, vanguard of the free people of Nicaragua, but also by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution and by the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization.

According to Robelo, dignity is a permanent attitude which does not need to be expressed in a letter. Robelo said the MDN has condemned the U.S. Government decision to suspend economic aid to Nicaragua. However, Robelo's attitude proves that he does value the people's signatures. Quoting General Sandino, Robelo said: The people's dignity is not a matter of discussion; it must be defended with arms in hand.

That is fine, but so far no MDN member has joined the militias. Robelo is also chairman of the MDN's national council, and if he has that opinion about the letter of dignity, what can be expected from the rest of the MDN members?

Robelo's statements are proof that he does not care about the people's suffering and that he is against the unitarian process promoted by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution and by the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization.

PCD To Issue Document

PA080210 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] considers that the letter of dignity does not have anything in common with the party. Emilio Alvarez Montalban, Democratic Conservative Party member, said no party members should sign the letter of dignity because the party will put out its own document.

So that the people take notice of the political views of different parties on this matter, we present an interview with Alvarez Montalban:

[Begin recording] [Question] Why aren't you signing the letter of dignity?
[Answer] Because we have our own document we are going to issue.

[Question] But why not do as other groups, which have already signed the letter of dignity, like the Patriotic Front did?
[Answer] The Patriotic Front is a group of parties which are satellites of the Sandinist party. In this respect, we have our own image and identity.

[Question] What do you have to say about the aggression threats to our country?
[Answer] Small countries are always under this menace. It is up to the ability of their statesmen to prevent it.

[Question] What about the mercenary bands, of which Commander Joaquin Cuadra reported that already 6,000 have left Miami for Honduras?
[Answer] It is not up to me to say anything about this. It is up to the ones that have the facts.

[Question] What will the Democratic Conservative Party's attitude be regarding this menace?
[Answer] Look, man, national unity is our problem. What the Sandinist party should do is to enforce the fundamental bylaws by which this country was organized.

[Question] What else would you like to say?
[Answer] I would like to ask the members of the Democratic Conservative Party not to sign any document put out by another political group, because our party is going to issue its own document. [end recording]

Various Activities Reported

PA071857 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Everybody is participating in the campaign of national sovereignty and dignity in Nicaragua. Our correspondents in various parts of the country have reported on the activities that have taken place during this patriotic campaign.

It is reported from Matagalpa that mass organizations like the Sandinist Defense Committees, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association [AMNLAE] and the regional [branch of the] Labor Coordination Organization are collecting citizens' signatures.

Meanwhile, activists of the Agricultural Workers Association have created agitation brigades to visit each and every farm and urge workers to take a stand against imperialism by signing the letter of dignity.

In Leon, the Patriotic Front opened fire today by holding meetings in which the aggressive policy of the U.S. Government has been denounced.

In Masay, the Patriotic Front of the Revolution and the Labor Coordination Organization today installed the trenches of dignity. The stands representing the trenches of dignity were set up in Granada under the slogan: The fatherland is under attack; the patriots are rising to defend it. This was also the case in the municipalities of Granada, Nandaime, Diriomo and (Utiria).

BUSINESS LEADER DOUBTS THREAT OF U.S. INVASION

PA071852 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Apr 81 pp 3, 6

[Capitalized passages denote uppercase as published]

[Text] Ismael Reyes, president of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries [CADIN] told this paper yesterday that "the business sector does not approve of the measures adopted by the U.S. Government," but added that it is willing to accept U.S. economic aid "so private enterprise does not come to an end in Nicaragua and job sources can be created."

Reyes was referring to one of the paragraphs in the interventionist communique released Wednesday by the Yankee embassy in our country, which states: "We also want to continue aiding the moderate forces in Nicaragua that are resisting Marxist domination, working for a democratic alternative and keeping the private sector alive."

When it was indicated to him that his position was dualistic, since on the one hand it rejects U.S. attacks but on the other it shows a willingness to accept U.S. aid in accordance with the Yankee embassy communique, Reyes said: "I do not see any contradiction because that aid will be used to create new jobs."

He added: "The private sector is practically the counterpart of Marxism-Leninism here in Nicaragua. Here there is communism and private sector; the government has one ideology and the private sector has another."

When we insisted on our question and noted that even the officials in Reagan's administration have said that economic destabilization is the first step toward military action, and we reminded him that more than 600 former Somozist guardsmen are currently training in U.S. territory, Reyes answered:

HE DOES NOT BELIEVE IN AN ATTACK

"The private sector's view on that subject differs from that of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. We don't give much credence to the danger of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua. Besides, Somozism elicits no enthusiasm in our country."

On the subject of the military training that the Somozists are receiving in the United States, as reported by the Washington POST and the Miami HERALD, Ismael Reyes said: "That is normal. The United States is different from Nicaragua. Anyone can go around armed even with M-16's, some of which have been adapted for use by civilians."

"I myself have gone to Miami and practiced shooting in a sports club without any problems. Besides, there is much divisionism among the Somozists and the same thing will happen to them as did the Cubans: 20 years and nothing has happened. Furthermore, I do not believe anyone in Nicaragua wants them; a Somozist invasion would not succeed because of the bad memories they have left behind."

HE KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT THE MILITIAMEN

Asked about his stand on the constant killing of militiamen by the counterrevolutionary bands operating from Honduras, Reyes affirmed: "I am against all forms of violence. I would not want a single drop of blood to be shed in Nicaragua."

"But what about the slain militiamen?

"I don't know anything about that."

Finally, the CADIN president asked us to publish the entire interview and not only excerpts from it. This is what we are doing, so that our readers, the Nicaraguan workers, will become familiar with the views of our country's bourgeois leaders. By the way, Reyes noted: "If I have risen from proletarian to bourgeois, it has been through my own effort."

ARCE: COUNTRY IN ECONOMIC, POLITICAL BOTTLENECK

PA072257 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Apr 81 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Representatives of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, the Social Democratic Party, the Social Christian Party, the Democratic Conservative Party and the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement and two independent labor federations, the Nicaraguan Workers Federation and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, met on the afternoon of 3 March with Commanders Arce and Carrion to exchange views in an effort that might lead to a much-desired national dialogue.

The meeting was held in a climate marked by cordiality and interest in an effort to seek a national understanding leading to a solution of the ocuntry's serious political and economic problems.

Commander Arce began the meeting by thoroughly explaining the current situation.

Arce admitted that the Sandinist government has made mistakes, but added that the other parties have also committed abuses.

We are engaged in a daily political struggle and the juridical framework is being weakened. We have not been given the chance to rule. Since last May things have gotten worse. If we are not allowed to rule, we will have to leave this function in the hands of the people. The truth is that we are in a veritable bottleneck, both politically and economically.

For his part, Commander Carrion said the starting point should be the fact that there has been a revolution in Nicaragua, that the old economic and political scheme no longer exists and in its place there is a new scheme, which the revolution is following.

According to Carrion, private property is no longer a taboo within the revolution. We are not against it, but we want a strong state that can counterbalance the businessmen's power and prevent exploitation and abuse as concerns both prices and wages.

Commander Arce then said that things cannot go on the way they are going and that it is necessary to find a solution that does not constitute a response by the people (the use of the masses).

He explained that there are three solutions to the national problem: 1) If foreign aid is cut off, the law will have to be enforced equally; that is, it will be necessary to enforce the law consistently [consecuente]. 2) If the laws are not respected, we will have to leave the solution in the hands of the masses so they will respond to the situation. 3) Neither the consistent enforcement of the laws nor the intervention of the masses suits anyone. [as published] A realistic approach to the situation therefore must be found, as well as a solution favorable to everyone. That is the reason for this exchange of viewpoints.

After the two commanders gave their explanations, they were asked to define the term "national unity" better, the way the front conceives it. They explained that national unity is what existed since the victory of the revolution, which was disrupted in the wake of Robelo's resignation.

They were also asked whether the first two solutions mentioned by Commander Arce constituted either warnings or threats. Arce answered that they constitute reality, but that an effort should be made so that a solution favorable to the country and to all Nicaraguans can be found by all.

The talk continued in a tone that at all times sought to explain concepts and views on specific situations. It was proposed that these talks continue with an eye at a full-scale national dialogue. It was suggested that the groups involved in the dialogue engage in self-criticism and it was requested that points of coincidence be sought so they could be taken as the basis for dialogue.

Finally, the two commanders were asked whether the front would be willing to revise the government program on which national unity had been constructed, which the front itself has unilaterally violated on several occasions. Commander Arce said he would notify the National Directorate of that concern and that he would later give a response.

FIR OFFICIAL EXPLAINS LOANS GRANTED BY IDB

PA072144 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The fact that the Inter-American Development Bank, the IDB, granted a $65-million credit to Nicaragua does not mean the Reagan administration intends to renew economic aid to our country.

On the contrary, noted national and international economists have pointed out that Nicaragua will be subjected to a much more aggressive policy by the U.S. Government. In fact, they have noted that Nicaragua may soon be subject to an economic blockade similar to that imposed on Cuba for 20 years.

Concerning the $65 million credit granted by IDB, it must explained that it was signed by our government on 19 December 1980. The newspaper that caters to the minorities has tired to confuse our people by claiming that this credit was the first step by the Reagan administration to renew economic aid to Nicaragua. However, LA PRENSA again lies because the IDB is an independent and autonomous entity that does not depend on the U.S. Government. Besides, as a member of the IDB, Nicaragua is entitled to receive its financial benefits.

Bernardo Chamorro, deputy minister of the International Fund for Reconstruction, FIR, pointed out to Radio Sandino that the $65 million will be used exclusively in the agricultural and livestock sector and will be handled by the National Development Bank. The $65 million, he said, will be paid over a period of 30 years.

Meanwhile, Bernardo Chamorro reported that the Nicaraguan Government is about to sign two agreements with the IDB for $38 million. The first, he explained, will be for $30 million for a fishing development project, while the second will be used for the northwest forestry project.

Chamorro also explained that, Nicaragua is negotiating a $38 million credit with the World Bank for the third educational project and another for $3.7 million for the Managua master water project.

All these credits, Chamorro reiterated, have nothing to do with the suspension of U.S. economic aid. Following is the statement by Chamorro concerning the support offered to Nicaragua by various international financial organizations:

[Begin recording] Since the victory of the revolution the institutions have adopted a most positive attitude, helping us in everything we have requested, not only in new projects but also in the renewal of some credits which were under discussion at the time of the victory; that is, credits that were contracted by the previous government but which at the time of victory our government decided to direct to projects of higher priority. These institutions have offered us all support and we have had no problems at any time with them. [end recording]

LA PRENSA QUESTIONS LACK OF AID FROM USSR

PA072200 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Apr 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Why Doesn't Russia Help?"]

[Text] The United States has suspended a $19-million loan to Nicaragua for the purchase of wheat. Numerous official protests and accusations have been made.

We agree that we must insist that the United States grant us that loan. But we also believe that we should present our demands to other nations.

Nicaragua has "friend" and "enemy" nations. If the enemy of humanity has suspended a $19-million loan, why don't the friends of humanity grant us that loan?

We ask: Why doesn't the USSR lend us what we need? Why doesn't it show its proletarian solidarity with deeds and not just with words? How much has the USSR, our friend, lent us to date?

If the United States is an aggressor because it does not give us a loan to buy wheat, how should the other powerful countries who don't give it to us either be called?

TIRADO LOPEZ LEADS GROUP TO CSSR, GDR CONGRESSES

PA061614 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez left yesterday morning leading the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] delegation that will attend the fifth congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The FSLN delegation includes Companero Julio Lopez, chief of the FSLN International Relations Department, and Silvia Mayorga.

Commander Tirado said the revolution cannot isolate itself, particularly now while we are facing economic aggression from the United States. He added that this aggression will be denounced at the party congresses.

We are taking a message of peace to those brother peoples, Commander Tirado added. We will denounce the arms race and we will issue a call for the developed countries to help the less-developed countries, which are the majority in the world.

The expenses for these trips by the leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution are paid by the countries that extend the invitations, so they do not involve expenditure of foreign exchange by our country. For this reason, Commander Tirado stressed, the campaign by reactionary sectors charging that the trips involve government expenditures is groundless.

GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE RESTRICTIVE PRESS MEASURES

PA072327 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The Interior Ministry reminds all information media of the provisions of decree 512 which forbids the publishing of information on illegal strikes and work stoppages which tend to paralize production. We have ascertained that this disposition has not been obeyed faithfully by the various press media.

The communications media office has been ordered to enforce strictly the provisions of the aforementioned decree in the future and will apply the appropriate sanctions to communications media which violate them.

Given at the Interior Ministry, Managua, 7 April 1981, year of defense and production. Rene Vivas, deputy interior minister.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--Jacinto Suarez, former deputy foreign minister, has left for the USSR to serve as Nicaraguan ambassador to that country. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 4 Apr 81 PA] Nicaragua's new ambassador to Costa Rica is Roberto Leal Ocampo. He replaces Javier Chamorro Mora, who was appointed permanent UN representative in New York. [Manaugua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 30 Mar 81 p 6 PA]

CASTRO RECEIVES CANADIAN SPORTS MINISTER

FL081218 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday had a meeting at the Palace of Revolution with Gerald Regan, Canadian minister of state for sports and physical fitness. Osmani Cienfuegos, vice president of the Council of Ministers; Carlos Galvan Vila, president of the National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation; Gary Harman, Canda's ambassador to Cuba; Carlos Amat, our country's ambassador to Canada; and other officials participated in the meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere.

Fidel and the Canadian minister of state for sports and physical fitness discussed matters relative to sports in the two countries and exchange of experiences in that field for mutual benefit.

Ambassador Harman last night hosted a reception in honor of Minister Regan which our commander in chief and other Cuban officials attended.

PRELIMINARY WORK BEGINS ON NUCLEAR POWERPLANT

PA081239 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0625 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Havana, 8 Apr (REUTER)--Preliminary work has begun on the building of the first nuclear powerplant in Cuba, official sources reported today in this capital.

The Soviet-designed plant will be built near Cienfuegos in the southern part of the country on the Caribbean Sea.

The Communist Party of Cuba's newspaper, GRANMA, reported last week that the first of a group of engineers, technicians, foremen and workers will leave soon for the USSR to be trained in the building of the electronuclear station.

It is estimated that the future nuclar powerplant will be in full operation by the end of the 1980's.

Cuba was authorized last year by the International Atomic Energy Agency to build the plant.

GRANMA NOTES DECREASED SUGARCANE CUTTING VOLUMES

FL081226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA, official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has published a sugar harvest note whose text we now read:

It is necessary to stop the drop in the cutting of sugarcane that occurred last Sunday and Monday. The levels achieved on these days by most of the provinces decreased notably. An immediate response to this situation is imperative by the incorporation, attendance and productivity of the work forces. An optimum harvest will be decided this month, April.

BRIEFS

CANECUTTERS TO NICARAGUA--A group of 25 canecutters from Ciego de Avila has been selected to cut sugarcane in Nicaragua as part of the plan of exchange of experiences between the two countries. The group, which carries the name of Hermanos Cuellar, will work for the (Benjamin Celedon) sugar mill in the fraternal country. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Apr 81 FL]

BAHAMAS

PRIME MINISTER TO ATTEND SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

FL071832 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The Cabinet Office announced yesterday that the Right Honorable Lynden O. Pindling, prime minister, has accepted an invitation to attend the 1981 annual risk management and employee benefits conference in San Francisco. He will be accompanied by Mr William Allen, governor of the Central Bank of the Bahamas, and Mrs (Ethelen Isaacs), financial secretary. The conference, which will last for 1 week, is for industry leaders in the captive insurance business and members of the Captive Insurance Association. The prime minister will address the conference on Wednesday. The acceptance by the prime minister of the invitation is seen as further evidence of the government's renewed interest in captive (?insurance) [words indistinct].

GRENADA GOVERNOR GENERAL HAILS AIRPORT PROJECT WORK

FL032350 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Grenada's governor general, Sir Paul Scoon, has expressed satisfaction with what he called the incredible progress made in the construction of the international airport at Point Salines. The governor general's comment was made this afternoon during a visit to the airport site. Sir Paul said that from the time of his last visit to the site there has been a tremendous transformation and he priased all those responsible for the project.

The governor general also spoke of the benefits which Grenadians can realize from the construction of an international airport.

[Begin recording] We have lots of possibilities for economic growth, employment, secondary and tertiary industries. The tourist trade, in particular, would benefit. And I think this is a national project which must be supported by all people, all the people of Grenada. [end recording]

Sir Paul said he hoped the project of Grenada gets assistance and he promised to do all he can to help in Grenada.

[Begin recording] I do hope that Grenada will get every help. As I said before, it's a good project and I'm hopeful I can do all I can to see that help is forthcoming from any quarter that's willing to help us. [end recording]

During today's visit to the airport site, the governor general was accompanied by his wife Lady Scoon, Minister of Communications, Works and Labor Selwyn Strachan, the airport project coordinator Bob Evans, and its consultant engineer Ron Smith. Brother Smith said the work is on schedule and by early next year 5,000 feet of the airport's runway should be completed with a temporary terminal building and night landing facilities to accommodate aircraft such as those used by LIAT.

[Begin recording] The rest of the runway construction, which will see the runway being extended across (Hardy Bay) and all the way towards (Calis), will bring the length of the runway to 9,000 feet. That will accommodate the large jets, and that should be completed in early 1983. [end recording]

Brother Smith said there could be problems if the United States Government succeeds in blocking the countries of the European Economic Community from giving assistance to Grenada for the project.

[Begin recording] We are dependent on assistance. I think we are looking forward to that for the sort of radio, navigation equipment and considerable other expenditures that are absolutely necessary to have the airport up to international standards. [end recording]

Airport Bonds

FLO70137 Bridgetown CANA in English 2253 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 6 Apr (CANA)--Nearly 3/4 of a million dollars (1 EC dollar; 37 cents US) in airport bonds have been sold in Grenada, since 1979, it was announced here today. A government statement said that the bonds are to assist in building a multi-million dollar international airport at Point Salines. Construction of the airport started in 1979. According to the Ministry of Finance, 61,200 dollars worth of bonds have been sold in Grenada, 84,000 dollars in Britain, and 9,720 in the U.S. in addition 66,000 dollars has been collected in voluntary contributions from individuals and organizations here and abroad.

BRIEFS

BRITISH GRANT--Bridgetown, Barbados, 3 Apr (CANA)--Britain has offered Grenada a grant of just under 200,000 East Caribbean dollars to meet expenditure incurred in the third year of a banana development program, according to a statement released here today by the British High Commission. The allocation is to meet costs of extension services undertaken by the Grenada Banana Cooperative Society, and covers such items as staff salaries and allowances, maintenance and running costs of vehicles, demonstration plots and equipment. [Bridgetown CANA in English 1540 GMT 3 Apr 81 FL]

ST LUCIA

PREMIER PRESENTS BUDGET; ODLUM FACTION ABSENT

FLO62325 Bridgetown CANA in English 2310 GMT 6 Apr 81

[By Guy Ellis]

[Excerpt] Castries, St Lucia, 6 Apr (CANA)--Prime Minister Allan Louisy today presented a tax-free record 206.9 million dollar (1 EC dollar: 37 cents US) budget to the House of Assembly, introducing measures which he said were aimed at strengthening the island's capacity to respond to the challenges posed by Hurricane Allen last year.

But there were indications that the budget, the second by the ruling Labor Party since assuming office in July 1979, could be in for a stormy reception in the 17-member parliament.

Absent from today's presentation was the five-member faction [words indistinct] government led by Foreign Affairs Minister George Odlum, who has announced plans to form a new party.

At the adjournment, opposition leader John Compton drew Louisy's attention to the fact that there were five empty seats on the government side and quipped, "I hope the prime minister will give the assurance that the government benches will be filled (debate on the budget begins Thursday); otherwise his 3 and 3/4 hour speech may well be the longest requiem mass in history."

The budget started off a week that promises to be crucial to the survival of the government, whose divisionhas been further accentuated by a recent convention of the Labor Party boycotted by the Odlum group, when Louisy aides grabbed all the positions.

Louisy and Odlum have been waging a war of words over the question of its leadership.

Odlum last week indicated that his group may not vote for the budget, a move which could result in the collapse of the government, but their absence from today's session was unexpected.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

POLICE KILL STUDENTS, NEWSMAN IN RIOTING

PA080128 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2220 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Article by Luis Ovidio Sigaran]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 7 Apr (LATIN)--Two students and a newsman were killed today when police evicted municipal workers who had called a strike demanding payment of back wages, authorities reported.

Police acted to disperse student protests against the death of a university student in Mao, 260 km north of this capital.

Official sources said some 80 persons were arrested during today's rioting, many of them beaten or wounded.

Witnesses say newsman Marcelino Vega of LA NOTICIA and two students were shot to death when police entered a building after firing gas grenades into it.

A police spokesman said police are not responsible for the deaths, but photographer Valentin Perez Terreno, Vega's companion, said he saw a policeman fire at the newsman and one of the students.

The incident at the municipal building occurred in one of the northern districts in this city, where students intensified their protest demonstrations and burned two automobiles.

In view of the situation, this afternoon the Education Ministry suspended classes in public schools until after Easter.

Later President Antonio Guzman accused the demonstrators of having fired and caused the death of three persons.

The National Union of Professional Newsmen said Vega's death was "murder" and they announced a meeting for tonight to discuss the situation.

The official Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] executive committee announced a similar meeting.

The incidents occurred amid a critical climate of labor unrest and protest against the country's ecnomic situation.

Last week, public hospital services were seriously affected by the resumption of a doctors' strike demanding an average 20-percent salary increase.

The resumption of the strike at the beginning of March was decreed after the government said it could not increase doctors' salaries.

PERU

ULLOA, IN UK, SCORES CUBAN INTERFERENCE IN COLOMBIA

FY020207 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias has stated in London that he is extremely concerned over the (?Cuban interference) in Colombia, seeking to aggravate the situation in the region.

At a press conference held at the end of his visit to Great Britain, Ulloa Elias stated that he has proof of Cuban intervention in Colombia, and stressed the need to weed out [words indistinct] in Latin American countries.

Referring to the situation in El Salvador, the Peruvian prime minister stated [words indistinct] interference in domestic affairs of that country [words indistinct], and added that the Salvadoran problem must be solved by Salvadorans themselves.

The Peruvian prime minister also stressed the importance given by Peru to the cooperation among the Andean Pact countries, and that despite the incidents with Ecuador, the Peruvian Government seeks to promote the common interests of that organization.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN, GUATEMALAN AMBASSADORS--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry received the credentials from new Mexican Ambassador Ismael Moreno Pino and Guatemalan Ambassador Gustavo Lopez Sandoval yesterday at the "Golden Room" of the Government Palace. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 18 Mar 81 p 10 PA]

BOLIVIAN, INDONESIAN, THAI AMBASSADORS--New Bolivian Ambassador Jorge Escobar Cusicanqui, Indonesian Ambassador T. Umar Ali and Thai Ambassador Prasong Suwanpradhes yesterday presented their credentials to President Fernando Belaunde Terry in separate ceremonies. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 25 Mar 81 p 4 PA]

SURINAME

CHURCHES CALL ON MILITARY COUNCIL TO DEFINE COURSE

FL072112 Bridgetown CANA in English 1928 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Paramaribo, Suriname, 7 Apr (CANA)--The debate on socialism here is gaining momentum, with the Suriname Council of Christian Churches (SCC) becoming the latest group to call on the military-controlled government to explain exactly what it intends.

Army Chief Daysi Bouterse said recently that the National Military Council (NMC) had decided the country should take the socialist path.

A statement issued by the SCC revealed that the church leaders had sought and been granted a meeting with the council, including Army Chief Bouterse, and had called for an explanation of what kind of socialism the army had in mind for Suriname. According to the SCC, the pronouncement by the military that it was adopting socialism was too vague.

It wanted to know if the army envisaged a brand of socialism based on Marxism-Leninism, or the type of socialism adumbrated by President Forbes Burnham in Guyana, or the socialism of Tanzania. The SCC statement also referred to what it called the (?kind) of socialism practiced by Dr Kenneth Kaunda in Zambia, which it said was socialism as a passing phase, to improve the life of the people. The SCC also examined the ideas of socialism as practiced by the British Labor Party, West Germany, where it [words indistinct] democratic socialism were looked upon as ideal, and suggested that it would be more adaptable to a country like Suriname.

"Socialism practiced in these states provides great welfare benefits and gives every man a chance to development himself and this should be suited to Suriname," the SCC said.

VENEZUELA

GOVERNMENT MAINTAINS GUYANA BORDER TERRITORY CLAIM

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[Text] Caracas, 7 Apr (CANA-REUTER)--Venezuela will maintain its claim to territory across its border with Guyana, and is opposed to Guyana's plans to construct a hydroelectrical plant in the area, the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry said here.

A communique released more than 24 hours after the official visit of Guyana's President Forbes Burnham to the neighboring South American country also said Venezuela would not extend a deadline for a settlement to its claims reached in an agreement between the two countries in 1970. According to the 1970 Port-of-Spain Protocol, both countries agreed to shelve their territorial dispute for 12 years.

Venezuela has been claiming a 128,000-sq km (50,000 square mile) area of Guyana territory along its eastern border where traces of oil have been discovered since the end of the last century. Guyana, which gained independence from Britain in 1966 and opened diplomatic relations with Venezuela, has upheld its right to the disputed territory.

No joint communique was issued at the end of Mr Burnham's visit during which he discussed the issue. But at the end of the visit, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins praised Mr Burnham's understanding of the "complex problem" and his willingness to find a solution.